

Cyprus deports 6 Syrian suspects

NICOSIA (R) — Six Syrians arrested in Cyprus last month on suspicion of involvement in the killing of a Palestinian were deported at the weekend, well-informed sources said Monday. The sources said they believed the suspects, four men and two women detained during investigations into the death of Abdullah Ahmad Sulaiman Al Saadi, had been sent to Syria. Mr. Saadi, 36, was found shot in the head by a road near Limassol on May 29. It was the third incident involving Arab residents on the island in a month. On May 3, Palestinian journalist Hanna Mukkel was shot dead in Nicosia and nine days later a bomb damaged the Iraqi Airways office in the capital. Palestinian sources in Nicosia said Mr. Saadi had switched allegiance to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat from the Syrian-backed Saika commando group.

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Yprianou confers with Thatcher

ONDON (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou had talks today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on efforts to resume peace talks with Greek-Cypriots on the divided island. A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said no new initiative emerged from the meeting. Cyprus Foreign Minister George Iacovou, who also took part in the talks, said last week that President Kyprianou would ask Mrs. Thatcher to ask Turkey to take a more conciliatory attitude to help to settle the Cyprus problem.

Gold, currencies taken against dollar

ONDON (R) — Major world currencies were at or near record lows against the U.S. dollar and touched their lowest level since January Monday as belief spread that U.S. interest rates will rise soon. The dollar closed at an even-year high of 2.2892 Swiss francs in Zurich, compared with yesterday's close of 2.2814 francs, selling held its value against the currencies but weakened against the dollar, touching 3730 at one point, only marginally above its record low of 3715 on May 24. In later trading it climbed back above 3750, but still appeared vulnerable to U.S. pressure.

Ibya says New York building 'legitimate'

NEW YORK (AP) — A high-rise building being constructed near the United Nations by the Libyan Government will be used for "legitimate" purposes, a Libyan official has said. Rajab Azzeq, Libya's charge d'affaires in New York, said Sunday that the Libyan Libya House will house the offices of the U.N. ambassador, the residence, rental offices of other legitimate purposes. At the request of the U.S. State Department, New York City Mayor Edward Koch has withheld a certificate of occupancy for the building until it gives government approval. The State Department has said it ignored "repeated requests" to describe the nature of the building's planned use.

Bhaka says India king 'infiltrations'

AKA (AP) — A Bangladesh newspaper said Monday Indian border guards had staged a fake infiltration from Bangladesh into India to justify the erection of a barbed-wire fence along the Bangladesh-India border. Bangladesh has repeatedly denied Indian charges that its nationals are infiltrating India's eastern states, and has proposed the building of the fence. English-language newspaper, New Nation, said Indian border guards recently pushed nearly 400 Indian nationals about 400 feet inside Bangladesh border and asked them to return to their homes. It said Indian photographers were taking pictures of the scene, intended to show that Indian nationals were crossing over to India.

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Israelis arrest 20 near Sidon

AIN AL-HILWEH, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops Monday raided an area adjoining the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain Al Hilweh on the outskirts of the southern port of Sidon and took away 20 people for interrogation, residents said. The reason for the action was unclear. A month ago Israeli soldiers conducted a large search-and-arrest operation in the camp, blew up several houses and wounded several refugees. During subsequent protests, the Israelis or pro-Israeli militiamen killed three refugees, security and U.N. sources said. Israeli forces later discovered two rockets ready for launching on a plot of land in the village of Ghazieh, five kilometres south of Sidon, security sources said. The rockets were aimed at an Israeli staging post a few kilometres to the south, they said. The Israelis sealed off the area, closed down nearby shops and called in two bomb disposal experts to dismantle the projectiles, the sources added.

Syrian envoy meets rival Lebanese leaders Khaddam begins efforts to defuse Beirut crisis

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Monday began crucial and lengthy discussions with Lebanese politicians in an effort to break a stalemate that has paralysed Lebanon's new cabinet.

The top Syrian expert on Lebanese affairs met for four hours with the country's two most senior leaders — President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami — behind closed doors.

He then began a series of talks with leaders of the various warring factions, most of whom are members of the new "national unity" government under Mr. Karami.

"It is unacceptable that this situation drags on," Mr. Khaddam said. "We must find a solution."

The cabinet has been deadlocked for days on issues ranging from how to re-unite the split Lebanese army to political reforms that would give Muslims more power in Lebanon.

Mr. Khaddam made the comment as he greeted Mohammad Baydoun, a senior aide to Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, as Mr. Baydoun arrived at the High Hill Hotel in this mountain resort town 16 kilometres northeast of Beirut.

Mr. Berri, who is serving in the cabinet, was unable to meet Mr. Khaddam in person because he has been hospitalised for the past two days with a severe ear infection.

Mr. Khaddam also met with Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Christian leaders Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel.

Mr. Berri, Mr. Junblatt, Mr.

Syria favours reintegration of Christian and Muslim army units as part of an overall Lebanese settlement.

Mr. Karami, who was Syria's choice for prime minister, has said his government wants to turn the army into a force able to help the gendarmerie in security duties and replace Israeli troops in the occupied south.

There was no official word on the progress of Mr. Khaddam's talks Monday, but a Lebanese government official who is close to the ongoing negotiations said there were four major issues Mr. Khaddam hoped to resolve:

— The possibility of expanding the 10-man cabinet to include religious factions not now represented;

— Security in Beirut and southern Lebanon;

— Re-organisation of the Lebanese army;

— And political reforms that would give Muslims more say in Lebanese affairs.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Khaddam planned to propose a "security decentralisation," under which local militia groups would be in charge of security in areas currently under their control.

He also was to seek agreement on whether the United States, France or the United Nations should be asked to sponsor negotiations for "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon, the official said. The Israelis have demanded that Lebanon provide "security" for Israel's northern border before Israel will withdraw.

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Iranian defectors land in Italy

LAMEZIA, Italy (R) — A commandeered Iranian Fokker aircraft with eight Iranian defectors aboard landed in this southern Italian town Monday, airport sources said.

They said it was not known when the plane, which left Cairo earlier Monday, would be taking off again.

Radio contact had not been established with the aircraft and it was thought its batteries might be dead, they said.

The Iranians commandeered the aircraft, an Iranian navy transport plane, and flew to Egypt last Friday to seek asylum.

Egyptian officials said Monday the plane took off from a military base east of Cairo at 1250 GMT with all eight Iranians, who include some military personnel, on board.

They said it left about four hours after arriving from Luxor in Upper Egypt, where it landed on Friday.

Foreign Ministry officials in Egypt said the Iranians had wanted to go to Cairo to contact foreign embassies in their quest for political asylum, which Egypt had denied them.

The officials said the defectors could be granted asylum in Europe or Latin America. One possibility was France, they suggested, though French embassy sources were unaware of any asylum request from the Iranians.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that though Egypt gave refuge to the former Shah of Iran, it did not now want to be regarded as a haven for Iranians fleeing their country.

Iraq, Iran prepare for expected new offensive

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Both Iraq and Iran were reported Monday to be preparing for an anticipated major Iranian offensive on the southern sector of the 45-month-old war.

In Baghdad, enlisted men and college students were streaming to emplacements along the southern front in anticipation of the Iranian offensive, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Elsewhere behind the battlefield, the agency said volunteers have been training to join the estimated 500,000-strong People's Army.

"Indications in Baghdad show the (Iranian) offensive is imminent, with the Iraqis bracing to crush it," said the Bahrain-based agency.

Meanwhile, Iranian volunteers converged on the battlefield Monday, apparently for the long-expected offensive on Iraq.

Tehran radio reported that "thousands of zealots" were pouring into frontline locations near the southern Iraqi Basra region.

Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 troops and revolutionary guardsmen for an onslaught designed mainly to cut off Basra from the rest of Iraq, according to Western intelligence reports.

Basra is the Iraqi area closest to

the Gulf, a region where oil producing Arab countries are commanding a network of oil tanker sea lanes leading to the Strait of Hormuz.

Iraqi military commanders have vowed to crush the Iranian offensive, citing newly-acquired Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles and French-made Super-Etendard warplanes.

The "grand offensive," as the Iranians call it, was expected to come off June 5, the 21st anniversary of the peasants' revolt that paved the road for the downfall of the monarchy and propelled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to undisputed power in Iran.

But the attack has not materialised, apparently because of disorder among Ayatollah Khomeini's aides of mullahs, clergymen-turned-politicians and statesmen.

Arab diplomatic sources cited another factor behind the delay in the Basra offensive, contending that top commanders of the Iranian armed forces have been squabbling with the mullahs over the conduct of war.

A good number of mullahs, they said, have been insisting the war with Iraq be brought to an end, with a view to spare bloodshed and reviving the shattered eco-

nomy. Meanwhile, China said Monday it welcomed an Iran-Iraq agreement to avoid civilian attacks but expressed concern that both sides were mobilising more troops for their Gulf war.

"The Iran-Iraq agreement not to attack civilian areas is a positive step in the nearly four-year-old war," the authoritative Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said in a commentary.

"Of course, everyone cannot help noticing that the war has not yet stopped and tension is still prevailing in the Gulf region," it said.

"The danger of the expansion of the war cannot be underestimated, since leaders of the two countries recently have continued the mobilisation of their people," it said.

It said the danger of the war spreading could not be underestimated.

"It could result in the danger of interference by the superpowers if the war expands to the whole Gulf region, and this in turn could pose a grave threat to peace in the Middle East and the world," the paper said.

Kuwait says Stingers will be used only for defence, page 2

UPU congress opens amid threat against expulsion of Israel

HAMBURG (R) — The Universal Postal Union (UPU) congress opened here Monday under the threat of a U.S. withdrawal over a motion to expel Israel from its ranks.

West German President Karl Carstens omitted a planned appeal to the more than 800 delegates to avoid political conflict.

The U.S. State Department warned last week that Washington would suspend its participation and stop payments to the UPU, a United Nations body, if the congress accepted an Arab-sponsored motion to expel Israel.

Mr. Carstens left out a sentence

from his prepared text which said "political controversy or conflicts between individual states should not affect international postal traffic or the work of the World Postal Union."

Congress secretariat sources said they believed he made the omission to avoid any suspicion of interference in motions to expel Israel and South Africa.

West German Deputy Postal Minister Winfried Florian, chairman of the congress, told a news conference last week that he had found no clause in the UPU charter governing expulsions.

A Washington press briefing

was told last week that the U.S. payment to the UPU for 1984 was \$450,000, less than one-fifth of the union's budget.

The UPU was formed 110 years ago by 22 countries in Bern and its present 167 member states include almost every nation. They meet every five years to arrange international postal traffic.

Monday's ceremonial opening included an orchestral rendition of three passages from Mozart's "Post Horn Serenade" and the presentation of a set of stamps commemorating the present congress to the congress doyen, Ferlinz, Pageau of Canada.

Israel bans Kach from elections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's central election committee has banned Kach, an extremist party headed by U.S.-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, from participating in the July 23 national elections.

Kach, offshoot of the New-York-based Jewish Defence League, advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and some of its members have been brought to trial on charges of carrying out terrorist attacks on Arabs.

The central elections committee said it decided on the ban at the request of three opposition parties — Labour, Shinui and Citizens' Rights.

Rabbi Kahane, who failed to win a seat in the 1981 elections, said he would appeal to the supreme court.

The Rabbi has been arrested several times after emigrating from the U.S.

He has said several of 27 Jews arrested on charges of attacking Arabs were members of Kach and would be candidates in the elections.

The English-language Jerusalem Post on Monday quoted an election committee official as telling Kach in a letter that the party was banned. The letter said the reasons were that Kach advocates "racist and anti-democratic principles, openly supports terrorism, fans hatred among different parts of the population and negates in its goals the foundations of Israeli democracy."

The decision came less than a week after Kach member Levy Hazan, 24, of New York City, was sentenced to four years in prison for setting fire to two Palestinian-owned cars in the occupied West Bank and helping plot the March shooting attack on an Arab bus in which seven Palestinians were injured. Three other Kach members are scheduled to go on trial in July in connection with the shooting spree.

Israeli officers, settlers named in terrorist trials

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli court Monday lifted the ban on publishing the names of 22 Israelis, including several prominent West Bank settlement leaders, who are standing trial in a series of terrorist attacks on Palestinians.

The defendants, who were arrested in late April and early May, are accused of belonging to a terrorist organisation that carried out the slayings of three Palestinian university students and the maimings of two Palestinian mayors.

Among the defendants are officers in the Israeli army reserve corps, leaders and relatives of leaders in the Gush Emunim (Bloc of the faithful) movement to settle Jews in the occupied West Bank.

The court said Monday that it has not "found any reasonable reason to justify not publishing the names of the suspects" and it was cancelling the ban on naming them.

The man named in the indictments as the chief planner of most of the attacks is Menachem

Livni, 26, who is charged with premeditated murder or attempted murder in four separate cases.

Another prominent defendant is Moshe Zar, a real estate agent who lost an eye in the 1956 Arab-Israeli war.

Zar is charged with attempted murder in the 1980 car-bombing that tore both legs off of former Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaki.

At a pre-trial hearing, lawyers for Zar, who lives in the West Bank settlement of Karnei Shomron, drove the car that took another defendant and the bomb to Mr. Shaki's house.

The prosecutors' charge sheet said Livni planned the car-bombings of Mr. Shaki's and former Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, the Hebron University attack, the placing of booby-trapped grenades that wounded two guards at Hebron Mosques, and a failed attempt to blow up five Palestinian buses last April 27.

Bangladesh tribal rebels chase out Dutch oilmen

DHAKA (R) — Tribal guerrillas have forced a Dutch company to abandon its search for oil in Chitragong hill tracts in southern Bangladesh, a company source said Monday.

He said Shell Petroleum Development Company withdrew its seismic survey team from the area after guerrillas kidnapped three of their experts last January.

They were freed weeks later after the company paid a ransom of \$1 million to the "Shanti Bahini," a group of tribal insurgents seeking autonomy for their region.

The source said the company would not return to work in the hill tracts until security improved and the government could ensure the safety of the people in the area.

The Shanti Bahini killed 123 people and injured about 900 early this month in a surprise raid on several villages where people from the plains had been resettled under a government rehabilitation plan.

The guerrillas say the nearly 200 settlements established since 1975 were part of a plan to seize their land and resources and destroy their social and cultural heritage.

They called on the government to withdraw all 10,000 settlers and grant autonomy to the 26 tribal groups living in 8,000 square kilometres of rugged hills and dense forests of the hill tracts.

The government turned down the demand, saying the settlement plan was aimed at relieving overcrowding in Bangladesh.

Chernenko pledges Soviet support for Nicaragua

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko Monday pledged support for Nicaragua at a meeting with Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega at which both sides condemned the United States.

But a report on their talks by the official news agency TASS gave no indication of whether the Kremlin chief had promised more military and economic aid for the Central American state.

TASS said Mr. Chernenko declared Moscow's backing for the Sandinista leadership and its "solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua." It quoted Mr. Ortega as expressing sincere gratitude for Soviet political and economic

support.

It said both Mr. Ortega, co-ordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta, and Mr. Chernenko had "resolutely condemned the hegemonist policy of the USA in Central America" and called for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems.

Before leaving Managua at the weekend, Mr. Ortega was quoted by Western journalists as saying he would seek Soviet military support, possibly including the delivery of warplanes, to help the government fend off incursions by U.S.-backed rebels.

The TASS report did not make clear if he had received any assurances on the subject.

Jackson: U.S., Israeli policies threaten Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — American black leader Jesse Jackson said Monday that by aiding South Africa with nuclear technology the United States and Israel were helping to create a threat to the sovereignty of other African states.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, spoke at a U.N.-sponsored conference in the campaign against South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation.

The civil rights leader said that the U.S. national view of South Africa as "essentially a piece of geopolitical real estate to be used by the United States for selfish

ends" had led to a dangerous situation in which American nuclear technology had been made available to South Africa.

"Now that regime has acquired the technical capability of producing atomic weapons," he said.

"In this way our Africa policy, together that of Israel, has helped to create a situation that is a threat to the sovereignty of every nation on the African continent," he added.

The charge has been repeatedly made in the U.N. and denied by Israel that South Africa has benefited from Israeli nuclear technology which in turn originated from the U.S.

Others in the Pentagon had long warned of the Soviet arms buildup in arguing for a bigger defence budget.

Defence officials said the number of Soviet weapons was a "best estimate" based on such information as the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers and of warheads on each launcher, as well as of air and sea-based missiles.

Military analysts said the Pentagon probably could have kept the figures secret. They noted there had been long legal battles in the past to prevent disclosure of military data.

Mr. Weinberger said he hoped the figures would spur U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

"We are perfectly happy to reduce if the Soviets will reduce down to equality on both sides," he said.

Sri Lanka extends state of emergency

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government Monday extended a nationwide state of emergency for a further month.

The emergency gives special powers to troops and police to combat separatist activities in the island's northern and eastern provinces and prevent a recurrence of ethnic violence. The government also imposed press censorship under the emergency. This applies to reports on to guerrilla activities, communal violence and the training and movement of troops.

35 hurt as striking British coalminers battle police

LONDON (R) — Miner's leader Arthur Scargill, 25 other pickets and nine policemen were injured Monday in a pitched battle that police said was the biggest of Britain's 15-week-old coal strike.

More than 6,000 pickets threw bricks and bottles, set fire to cars and struggled with 3,000 police in an attempt to blockade the Orgreave Coke Works in Yorkshire, northern England.

Mr. Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was treated at a hospital for a minor head wound.

Police said they had arrested 75 strikers, who were trying to block

lorries headed for a steel mill with coke produced by the state-owned coal industry.

They said mounted police, backed by officers with riot shields and truncheons, twice charged pickets. Coke lorries eventually got through.

Police arrested a further 38 pickets in separate incidents outside pits in Derbyshire and Scotland.

Leaders of Britain's 180,000 miners called the strike over plans to close unprofitable pits and axe 20,000 jobs. Peace talks broke up last week amid bitter recriminations.

The stoppage has shut down

more than three-quarters of the industry, but miners in Britain's second largest coalfield, Nottinghamshire, are working on.

Tension has been running high among the strikers since a miner was knocked and killed by a lorry while picketing a power station in Yorkshire last Friday.

The violence moved away from pits into the Yorkshire mining village of Maltby with two nights of rioting over the weekend.

One victim of the violence was a police chief who arrested Mr. Scargill on a picket line last month. He had his nose broken.

Mr. Scargill has accused Con-

Kuwait pledges to use Stingers for defence

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's foreign minister pledged Monday his country would use U.S. Stinger missiles only for defence against a Gulf aggressor and not against Israel.

In a wide ranging press conference for foreign reporters, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber, also turned down an offer by Jordan to send troops to protect Gulf countries.

He revealed that Kuwait has been receiving information from Saudi Arabia, provided by U.S. Advance Warning and Control Surveillance planes (AWACS) that monitor air and sea activities in the Gulf.

Sheikh Sabah said his country had not sought Stinger missiles to "declare war, but only for self-defence."

"I hope there will be no obstacles from the U.S. Congress," he said. "Maybe they believe we are going to fight Israel. I want to make clear we want to take them

(Stingers) in self-defence."

Kuwait requested Stingers after Saudi Arabia took delivery of some 400 of the ground-to-air missiles following recent attacks on Gulf shipping and the threat that the Iran-Iraq war might spill over into neighbouring countries.

Despite Kuwait's vulnerable position near the war front, many U.S. congressmen oppose delivering the Stingers to the Kuwaitis for fear they might fall into the hands of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or be used against Israel.

Kuwait has been a strong supporter of the PLO.

Sheikh Sabah, who doubles as deputy prime minister and information minister, said the Kuwaiti government hoped "the Uni-

ted States will respond favourably to our request for our self-defence needs."

President Ronald Reagan's administration has provided the Saudis with the sophisticated AWACS radar planes to co-ordinate air defence against possible Iranian aggression on oil and other facilities on the western shores of the Gulf.

"All the information Saudi Arabia gets is also included" in information passed by the Saudis to Kuwait and other members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), Sheikh Sabah said.

The GCC is an economic and defence pact comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

On other subjects, Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait had received the personal assurances of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that Damascus would end its support

for Iran if the Iranians attack other Arab countries besides Iraq. Syria, whose government has been opposed to the Iraqi regime for years, is one of the few Arab states that openly support Iran in the 44-month-old Gulf conflict.

But the Kuwaiti minister said he was confident that "if the war exceeds the borders of Iraq," then Mr. Assad's "Arab character will impose on him a change in policy."

Sheikh Sabah repeated that Kuwait did not need "outside forces" to defend its borders and that the entire international community shared in the responsibility for allowing free shipping in the Gulf.

Asked if Kuwait would accept His Majesty King Hussein's offer of Jordanian troops to ward off any Iranian threat, Sheikh Sabah replied "I would like to assure you Kuwait has good relations with the brothers in Jordan and particularly King Hussein."

Ghali begins Mexican visit

MEXICO CITY (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali begins an official visit to Mexico Monday with an hour-long meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid, official sources said.

Mr. Ghali is also due to open an academic conference at the College of Mexico on Latin America/African Affairs.

On his arrival on Saturday night for the four-day visit, Mr. Ghali told reporters Egypt supplied arms to Iraq but would never become militarily involved in the war with Iran.

The minister is also due to meet Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and sign an economic co-operation accord, details of which have not been released.

Falangists oppose partition of Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's two main Christian parties have cast doubt on the value of partition. A conciliatory discussion document drafted by the Falangist Party and the National Liberal Party (NLP) says: "To bet on dividing the area into political entities according to the religious groups or ethnic groups living in them ... is inappropriate."

The Falangists, the strongest forces among Lebanon's 1.4 million Christians, and the NLP, led by former President Camille Chamoun, circulated the document to Christian groups over the weekend.

"It is not true that if the Christians isolated themselves from the environment they could reduce the dangers threatening them. The opposite is the case," it added.

Since the outbreak of civil war in 1975 Lebanon's Christians have fluctuated between support for partition and support for the present pluralist state in which they coexist with the Muslims.

The main Christian militia, the "Lebanese Forces" favours an extreme form of decentralisation whereby each of the country's three or four main sects would be responsible for security inside their own sectarian cantons.

The joint document also proposed decentralisation but said the arrangements should not be separatist in spirit or likely to give others the impression of being separatist.

In a concession to opposition demands for a greater say in government, it says there should be a true balance in central government with a just distribution of the major posts like the presidency, the premiership and the speakership of parliament.

Under the present system, in force since full independence from France in 1943, the Maronite Christian community has a built-in advantage over other sects. The president, the army commander and other key officials must be Maronites.

Most of the opposition ministers in Prime Minister Rashid

Karami's new "national unity" government want more radical changes leading eventually to full political secularisation.

"Lebanese Forces" Commander Fadi Frem, speaking in the United States over the weekend, said "Christians in the Middle East were under threat of extermination and should resist."

The documents, however, say: "We must agree ... that there is an alternative to an entity which includes both Christians and Muslims and which is open to its surroundings."

Al Liwa, a Muslim newspaper welcomed the Falangist ideas describing them as a good sign worthy of consideration. The "Lebanese Forces" has an ambiguous relationship with the Falangist Party, which provides most of its militiamen.

Commander Fadi Frem said the party politicians but does not support the Karami government of which his father-in-law, Falangist Party founder Pierre Gemayel, is a member.

4 die in Turkish prison hunger strike

ISTANBUL (R) — The death toll in a hunger strike by Istanbul prisoners demanding political status and an end to alleged torture has risen to four, relatives of the protestors said Monday.

They told Reuters here three inmates on the protest fast, begun on April 11, died in Haydarpasa Military Hospital in Istanbul over the weekend. They gave the names of the dead as Fatih Oktulmus, Haydar Basbag and Sermet Haktan.

Last Friday the relatives, who say they are in frequent contact with hospital officials, said another hunger striker, Abdullah Metris, had died.

There has so far been no official comment on the reports. Officials at Haydarpasa Hospital Monday declined to answer reporters' inquiries about the fast and martial law authorities also refused comment.

The relatives said nine more hunger strikers were in intensive care in Haydarpasa, several of them on the point of death. At least two others who had been in a serious condition had been put on intravenous feeding, they said.

When the hunger strikes began in April, military officials said some 500 prisoners in Istanbul's Metris and Sagmalcilar prisons

were refusing to take food. Most were people detained since the military coup in 1980 and accused of belonging to extremist leftist groups responsible for recent shootings and bombings before the takeover when some 5,000 Turks died in a wave of political violence.

According to the hunger strikers' relatives, only a few dozen inmates are still fasting, most having begun their protest later than mid-April.

There has been no official statement on the fast since early May when officials said more than 250 were still participating.

Escalation of Gulf war increases economic worries for oil states

By Stephen Fidler
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Fears of a widening of the Gulf war appear to have increased capital flows from the oil-dominated economies of the Western Gulf and hurt investment in the region, diplomats, economists and bankers say.

Day-to-day activity has been little affected by increased tension in the 44-month-old conflict between Iraq and Iran, although business has, as usual, slowed for the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan.

Attacks on oil tankers, the downing by Saudi Arabia of an Iranian jet and talk of a big Iranian offensive have increased hesitancy about private investment in the region even though they have not directly affected its oil income, they say.

The Gulf war, along with the world oil glut which hit oil revenues, had already taken their toll on the economies of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

But now the increased hesitancy of investors may frustrate the plans of governments in these countries to increase private sector involvement in their economies.

"There's a certain hesitation about further investment in the region, but there's been no collapse of confidence," said a Western diplomat in the Gulf.

In the words of a Kuwait banker: "The Gulf situation has encouraged more people to shift to dollars, and if people see things are not expected to settle down in the near future they might take the additional step of shifting money

abroad." The region's big oil surpluses and a large number of foreign workers have made big capital outflows from the region inevitable, even necessary to prevent the economies from overheating and none of the states imposes exchange controls.

But most bankers agree outflows have picked up in recent months, although they have been smaller than those triggered by the Iranian revolution and the start of the Gulf war.

They said political uncertainty was a factor behind pressure in recent months on the Kuwaiti dinar and the Saudi riyal. A recent revaluation of the riyal was seen as a warning to those who had been anticipating a fall in its value.

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"The opportunities for investment at home are limited already and the negative atmosphere has not helped," said a Kuwait banker.

"In Kuwait, it's either real estate, the stock market which still hasn't recovered from the crash or putting the money on deposit in banks where there's an agreement not to pay more than 7.5 per cent," another banker said.

However, the dominance of the government in the economies and the fact that oil exports from the region have remained fairly steady despite the tanker attacks have cushioned the impact of private sector caution.

The governments have indicated they intend to boost spending modestly this year to stimulate economic activity.

According to Henry Azzam, economist with the Bahrain-based United Gulf Bank, Saudi Arabia is projecting a 17 per cent boost in expenditure. Kuwait 8.2 per cent. Qatar 19 per cent, the UAE eight per cent and Bahrain six per cent.

But for many of the countries, commerce is the largest private sector industry and bankers doubt that increasing government spending will do much to stimulate it.

Some economists believe even if the projected level of expenditure is reached — doubtful because Gulf governments generally undershoot budgets — it will serve merely to reduce inventories which have built up in stockrooms.

"Whereas before after two or three years I would have bought a new car, in the current atmosphere I'm going to make my present one last a little longer," said one bank economist.

For some in the region such as economist Azzam, the major impact of the recent escalation may have been to make it more difficult for governments to entice private capital back home.

Saudi Arabia in particular has embarked on a policy to mobilise private capital for productive uses and to reduce the government role in the economy.

However, Azzam reflects the view of the region's optimists: "In the long run, the investment opportunities in the region are still there. With energy dependence on the region growing, the 1990s could represent a replica of the 1970s boom years."

He added: "Unless Iran wins a major battle, the war won't lead to a major destabilisation of the region."

Klibi arrives in Bangkok

BANGKOK (R) — Chadi Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, arrived in Thailand Monday for a brief visit. Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said Mr. Klibi would meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and other senior officials to discuss Middle East issues.

He would hold a press conference Tuesday before going on to Bangladesh for a two-day visit.

they said.

Mr. Klibi left Jakarta after a two-day visit to Indonesia during which he discussed Middle East problems with President Suharto.

Mr. Klibi told reporters they discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli question. Mr. Suharto reiterated his country's support for the Arab cause.

Mr. Klibi earlier met Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaditmadja.

Greek-Cypriot frustration, disunity worries diplomats

By Thomas O'Dwyer
Reuters

NICOSIA — A growing sense of frustration leading to divisions among Greek-Cypriots has diplomats worried that political tension on the island may rise to dangerous levels.

With only a month to what is likely to be an emotional 10th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, the internationally recognised Greek-Cypriot government seems to be running out of ideas on what to do next, diplomats sources here said.

"The Greek-Cypriots have a powerful card as the legal government," one diplomat said. "But no one wants to play cards with them."

As Turkish-Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktaş was being received in Ankara as president of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, a government spokesman here angrily described the visit as "just one of a series of provocative actions."

He said the government of President Spyros Kyprianou would protest to the United Nations over the visit.

Since last November, when Mr. Denktaş declared independence,

the U.N. Security Council has twice strongly condemned the move and called for its withdrawal.

The call has been ignored by Turkey, the only country to recognise the state, and by Turkish-Cypriots. International allies of the Kyprianou government have proved unwilling to take concrete initiatives to help implement the resolutions.

Government officials now openly admit deep disappointment that verbal assurances of support from abroad have not been translated into tangible results.

Mr. Kyprianou himself said in a speech last week: "Those countries with a particular role to play in the Cyprus problem have failed to discharge their obligations."

Diplomats in close contact with government leaders say he was referring in particular to U.S. failure to exert pressure on Turkey and to Britain's unwillingness to be more active as a guarantor of the 1960 constitution.

Diplomats say the policy of internationalising the Cyprus issue, pursued by Mr. Kyprianou with support from Athens, has yielded only endless paper resolutions.

As a typical example, they cited the case of the European Com-

munity (EC), which had pledged not to accept produce from the Turkish-Cypriot state under a Cyprus-EC association pact.

But Turkish-Cypriot re-exports continue to reach European markets bearing Republic of Cyprus documentation not approved by the government.

Foreign Minister George Iacovou has strongly criticised Britain, Netherlands and West Germany in particular for trading with the north.

Diplomats say frustration over the deadlock is increasingly being

expressed in discussions of a possible military solution.

The government has repeatedly denied there is a military option in Cyprus, but has significantly bolstered the effective strength of the 10,000-strong National Guard and levied a half per cent defence tax on incomes.

Speculation among diplomats has centred on whether the government, backed by Greece, might try to prevent a Turkish colonisation of the deserted city of Famagusta-Varosha.

The return of the city to Greek-Cypriots has been seen by

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as a possible key to breaking the deadlock.

A U.N. official admitted there were fears that Turkish-Cypriots were starting "creeping colonisation" of the suburbs.

Greek-Cypriot frustrations have become more openly apparent in recent weeks, despite assurances that all possible is being done by the government.

A bitter row has broken out between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Glafcos Clerides, leader of the main opposition party, who has accused the president of bungling efforts to move towards a federal republic of Greek and Turkish-Cypriots.

In a speech last week Mr. Clerides said that, as a result, the north had become a time bomb. "If it explodes, there will be no more Cyprus problem."

He described the internationalisation policy as hopelessly inadequate and called for a major U.N. initiative which would lead to intercommunal talks.

Mr. Kyprianou's rejection of a U.N. initiative last August had "opened the door to UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence)," Mr. Clerides added.

Mr. Kyprianou has angrily re-

jected the charges, saying UDI took everybody by surprise.

He also said he had put forward proposals for a federal solution which had included "painful concessions."

"Barring war, what would Clerides suggest, or what has he suggested?" Mr. Kyprianou asked.

Political analysts describe the mood among ordinary Greek-Cypriots as one of "apprehensive apathy."

The frustrated apathy of the Cypriot public was shown last weekend when only 300 protesters turned out for a pro-unification mass rally in central Nicosia to demand the return of Varosha.

There are some 40,000 displaced Famagustans in south Cyprus. A mass rally against UDI last November attracted about 80,000 demonstrators.

Divisions have become apparent even among the 200,000 Greek-Cypriots who fled from the north during the Turkish invasion.

A refugee from Kyrenia, asked why he opposes the rally, said "Why should I support those who selfishly think only of their own town? When there is a chance of all refugees going home, then will demonstrate."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
15:00 Koran
15:30 Children Programme
15:45 News Summary
16:00 Islamic Programme
16:25 Cookery Programme
16:40 Religious Programme
17:35 Ramadan Tazki
17:45 Arabic Series
18:25 Religious Programme
18:55 Arabic Series
19:45 Programme Review
20:00 News in English
20:40 Arabic Series
21:40 Local Programme
22:30 Arabic Play
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Play Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Walter Cronkite
21:10 Hart To Hart
22:00 News in English
22:15 Death of an Expert Witness

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Fiction
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumentals
16:35 Old Favourites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
* Exhibition of paintings by various Jordanian artists at Alia Art Gallery.

VIDEO

* Un Comedien Inconnu: Claude Jade et Madeline de Segrana at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Centre 41520
French Cultural Centre 36147-8
Husa Youth City 665194
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665194
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes from 100 years ago. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Ofa'a (Ciudad Jib). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Open, hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

06:47 (Sunrise) Shams
07:29 Dhuhur
12:15 Asr
18:46 Maghreb
20:27 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250. Where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:00 Cairo (MS)
05:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
05:30 Amman (RJ)
05:45 Damascus (RJ)
05:55 Cairo (RJ)
06:05 Kuwait (RJ)
06:15 Jeddah (RJ)
06:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:40 Dhahran (RJ)
06:50 Dhahran (RJ)
07:00 Moscow (SV)
07:10 Kuwait (KU)
07:25 London (RJ)
07:40 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
07:50 Larnaca (RJ)
08:00 Baghdad (JA)
08:10 Frankfurt (RJ)
08:20 New York, Vienna (RJ)
08:30 Bucharest (RJ)
08:40 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
08:50 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
09:00 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
09:15 Tripoli (RJ)
09:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (OA)
09:40 Athens (JA)
09:50 Cairo (MS)
10:00 Cairo (RJ)
10:15 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Damascus (RJ)
06:15 Cairo (MS)
06:30 Amman (RJ)
06:45 Bucharest (RJ)
06:55 Tripoli (RJ)
07:10 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
07:20 Paris, London (RJ)
07:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
07:40 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
07:50 Istanbul (RJ)
08:00 Rome (RJ)
08:10 Larnaca (RJ)
08:20 Moscow (SU)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:40 Kuwait (KU)
08:50 Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:00 Baghdad (JA)
09:10 Doha (RJ)
09:25 Baghdad (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Najran Zahabia
— Amado
— Lanka Mahapala
— Atalaya
— L-Arache
— Farah I
— Jolly Nero
— Carmon

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MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 67.5/ 67.9
Dutch guilder 122.1/ 122.8
Egyptian pound 321/ 325
French franc 47/ 45
Italian lire (for 100) 222/ 224
Japanese yen (for 100) 162/ 163
Kuwaiti dinar 1267.8/ 1272.3
Lebanese lira 61.5/ 62.3
Omani rial 1088/ 1092.6
Qatari riyal 103.3/ 103.7
Saudi riyal 107.4/ 107.8
Swedish crown 46.5/ 46.8
Swiss franc 165.3/ 166.4
Syrian lira 50.5/ 51.5
UAE dirham 102.5/ 102.9
U.K. sterling pound 519.9/ 522.9
U.S. dollar 377.5/ 379.5
W. German mark 137.5/ 138.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman 15/27
Aqaba 20/35
Deserts 16/34
Jordan Valley 20/35

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 27, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 361111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 42141
Municipal water

Transit trade gets boost

AMMAN (J.T.) — A large number of major firms have approached the Ministry of Transport to be involved in the process of transporting crude oil to Aqaba for export through Jordanian territory, according to a report in Al-Dustour newspaper Monday quoting a ministry spokesman.

It said that the port of Aqaba is expected to witness intensive maritime transport activity in view of a recent increase in Gulf freight rates and a rise in the insurance premiums imposed on shipping in that region.

The Ministry of Transport is currently making extensive studies into these matters taking into consideration overland transport operations and port activity at Aqaba.

Iraq to purchase part of local egg surplus

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has concluded an agreement to sell between 20 to 30 million eggs to Iraq in June, July and August of this year, according to Mr. Musa Arafah, deputy director of the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO).

He said this will take care of part of the egg surplus in the country which is expected to produce some 350 million eggs this year.

The eggs will be sold to Iraq at \$22 per tonne, which is considered a competitive price, Mr. Arafah said.

Mr. Arafah said that the JCO has been active in marketing Jordan's egg production both locally and abroad, and this has helped to

stabilise the price of eggs. As to the local market, it was found that Jordanians consume between 800,000 and 900,000 eggs a day, Mr. Arafah added.

He paid tribute to the concerted efforts of the Ministries of Supply and Agriculture which, he said, have helped to improve the quality of the eggs produced and in offering veterinary services, fodder and other facilities to the farmers and the JCO.

At present, all matters connected with the production and marketing of eggs are handled by a special JCO committee. This comprises the 135 poultry farmers throughout the country, Mr. Arafah said.

Court martial convicts, sentences drugs dealers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Governor has endorsed the martial law courts' verdict and sentencing of Abdullah Mohammad Ahmad Hamad Al Ghazzawi and Radwan Ahmad Ayyed to six months in prison and a fine of JD 50 each, for dealing in hashish.

A third person, named Fawzi Afshar, who is still on the run, was

sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of JD 200 in absentia for the same charge.

Meanwhile, the Military Governor has also endorsed the court's decisions to sentence four merchants to fines ranging between JD 40 and JD 200 for violating the Ministry of Supply regulations.

Urwick gives camp donation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British ambassador, Sir Alan Urwick, has donated JD 500 towards the cost of the 1984 summer camp for Orphan Palestinian refugee boys. The camp is being organised under the direction of Mr. Alex Shammachi of the Young Men's

Christian Association. The British contribution is for the purchase of clothes for the 200 boys who will attend the camp, which is due to open on July 21 at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency training centre on the Naur road.

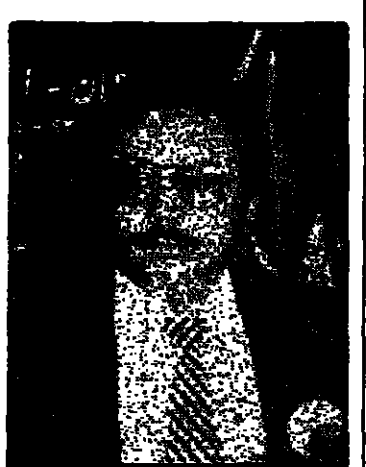
Pre 1978 applicants to be given telephone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Telephone Committee Sunday decided to issue 1,333 telephone lines to new subscribers in various parts of Jordan according to the existing waiting list. Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben said.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting of the committee, said the telecommunications corporation will install these telephone lines in the telephone nets in these areas have been expanded without waiting for the expansion programme to be completed.

The telephone committee, Mr. Adhoub said, has decided to install 70 new telephones in downtown Amman, Nuzha, Luweibdeh, Ussif, Muhajireen, Jebel Amman First Circle for those who applied for telephones before the end of 1977.

Concerning the 300 telephone subscribers in the Alia housing



Mohammad Al Zaben

Hamam quarter west of Amman have been linked to the direct dialling system.

Work on expanding the telephone net in the densely-populated areas of Amman is in its final stages, and it is envisaged that its completion will come within the coming few days, the minister concluded.



His Majesty King Hussein receives at Al Nadwa Palace Monday, excelling Yarmouk University graduates (Petra photo)

King honours Yarmouk graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein expressed his pride and that of the Jordanian family in the graduates to whom, he said, Jordan is pinning great hopes for the building achievement of the country's national aspirations.

The King, who honoured graduates of Yarmouk University who had greatly excelled at their studies Monday at Al Nadwa Palace, called on the students to pursue knowledge and education and to use it to satisfy Jordan's growing demands, and to achieve prosperity for their country.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran delivered a speech

in which he paid tribute to King Hussein's support for the educational institutions in Jordan and thanked His Majesty for honouring the graduates.

The celebration was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Chairman of the Yarmouk University's Royal Committee Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al 'Jasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

At the end of the celebration, King Hussein presented the stu-

dents with prizes.

Meanwhile, King Hussein Monday held an Iftar banquet at Al Hussein Youth City in honour of tribesmen in Jordan.

The dinner was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Mr. 'Obeidat, Mr. Jasem, Mr. Abu Odeh, Prince Ra'd, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States and Prince Abdullah Ibn Musa'id Ibn Abdul Aziz who are currently on a visit to the Kingdom.

Unions adopt Hussein's speech

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Council of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GJTU) has decided to adopt the directives contained in His Majesty King Hussein's Labour Day speech as part of the council's future programme, Chairman of the Central Council of the GJTU Abdul Halim Khaddam said Sunday.

Mr. Khaddam, who was speaking at a press conference, said the council has decided to send a letter of thanks, appreciation and loyalty to King Hussein on the occasion of the council's first ses-

sion. During the council's meeting Saturday Mr. Khaddam said, five committees for finance, culture and information, external relations, internal relations, and legislation were formed.

The legal committee, Mr. Khaddam said, has been asked to study the labour bill, to draw up recommendations and to submit them to the drafters with a view to their inclusion in the final form.

No legal protection

Member of the GJTU's Ex-

ecutive Committee Khalil Abu Khurma spoke about the positive and negative aspects of the draft labour law, saying that although the new law guaranteed better privileges and rights for labourers, particularly for women, it still does not cover workers in agriculture, public employees, and government workers who are not subject to civil service regulations. Thus it leaves a large sector of workers outside the legal protection provided for in the labour law.

Mr. Abu Khurma then spoke about the labour movement's wish to expand the rights of trade unions to allow workers to be represented on boards of directors and to help supervise the implementation of the labour law.

'Obeidat reviews activity of national water body

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Monday presided over a meeting of the board of directors of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

During the meeting, reports were given on the progress of work and WAJ achievements in the fields of the provision of water and exploration for new sources of water.

The board also discussed the WAJ's financial and administrative position and ways of developing and promoting the authority's work.

The WAJ's programme for the current year was also reviewed and JD 8 million in bonds to finance the authority's projects have been approved.

The WAJ board of directors comprises in its membership the minister of industry, trade and tourism, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, minister of agriculture, mayor of Amman, president of the National Planning Council, president of the WAJ, the WAJ secretary-general, president of the Jordan Valley Authority, in addition to two members for the private sector.

Court orders compilation of municipal workers file

AMMAN (J.T.) — The military court has asked the Amman Mun-

icipality to supply it with a file of all the municipality's employees since 1980, including those who have resigned since then.

Full details about each employee's activities and job are to be added to the running list, the court said.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that this information was needed to help with the current investigation into embezzlement and bribery cases involving municipality employees.

Governor inspects work on Salt roads

SALT (Petra) — Governor of Salt Mohammad Al Khatib Monday discussed with the Salt public works director and the director of municipal engineering in the governorate work on a number of agricultural roads which are scheduled to be constructed and a number on which building has already begun.

He then, accompanied by the two directors, paid a tour of a number of roads in the Fuhels and Mahes areas during which they inspected work on these roads.

Ministry of Public Works has allocated JD 40,000 for the construction of roads in the governorate.

Abdul Jaber seeks training courses, equipment

ILO asked to aid workers in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber has said that he has asked the International Labour Organisation (ILO) director-general to take steps to enable Arab workers and labour unions in the occupied territories to withstand and resist Israel pressure.

Speaking upon returning home from an ILO meeting in Geneva, the minister said the ILO can help Arab labourers by holding training courses for them to improve their skills and by offering them equipment and other facilities for work.

He said that he had discussed with the ILO director the conditions of the Arab labourers and their unions and the arbitrary Israeli measures from which they are suffering.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also said that he had discussed with the ILO di-

rector the question of appointing Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, head of Jordan's United Nations mission in Geneva as deputy assistant to the ILO director for the Arab region, and also the scope of co-operation between the ILO and Jordan in technical fields, and labour related issues.

The ILO conference has in the past witnessed co-ordination among Arab and Islamic nations and has served as an opportunity to meet other delegations to discuss co-operation in labour-related fields, the minister said.



Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber (centre) talks with Fakhri 'Obeidat, director of the Social Security Corporation (to his right), on his return to Amman after discussions with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva (Petra photo)

Chamber gets invitation to conferences

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to take part in a conference and exhibition of electronic devices scheduled to be held in London in November.

The chamber has also received another invitation to participate in an exhibition and conference on pipes and fitting equipment which will be held in Birmingham, England between July 16 and 19.

Passport office to issue new papers in one day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passport Department has made all the necessary arrangements to deal with passport applications from citizens here just for the summer and to issue them on the same day of application, according to the department Director-General Mohammad Al 'Udah in a story published Monday in the local daily Arabic newspaper Al-Dustour.

He said that the department has so far not witnessed the congestion that used to happen in the past and that in case the number of applicants increases, the department will get its employees to work overtime.

Arrangements will also be made after the Eid Al Fitr holiday to issue temporary passports to Jordanian pilgrims during the four-month Haj period who do not have passports or to people from the Gaza Strip whose names are on the official list received from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, he added.

Students record endangered buildings

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the projects the second year architectural students at the University of Jordan had to tackle last year was to survey, under the guidance of Dr. Taleb Rifai some of the very beautiful houses in downtown Amman that were being built in the 1920's, 30's and 40's.

At a recent discussion, entitled "The Face of Amman" held at the British Council, these houses that were among the first to be built as Amman started to become the modern city it is today, were pronounced by one of the panelists to be characterless, mainly because they were, to quote "architecture sans architect".

That may be the case but the students think otherwise.

During their research on the project which was devised in order to create an awareness in the students of their environment as well as to improve their drawing skills, they not only found the houses to be full of local charm and appeal, but that the buildings themselves made many statements about how the people in Amman used to live. These houses thus represent a vital link with an earlier age that is fast disappearing and, as such they should be preserved and maintained.

Unfortunately the students found that some of the houses are under a very serious threat of being torn down and replaced as often as not by rows of shops. If these albeit minor disasters are allowed to happen all that will remain of them will be the students accurate and often very sensitive renditions — drawings that will be reproduced in the Jordan Times as each of the eight houses the students worked on is discussed in detail. At least there is a record of these few houses — many others will perhaps disappear without a trace.

The Aref Al Aref House (1923)

In 1923, an advisor to Emir (later to be His Majesty King) Abdullah, a certain Aref Al Aref moved into his newly completed villa situated low on the flanks of the then relatively sparsely populated hill of Jabal Amman. By



A sketch of the front east elevation of the Aref Al Aref house which was constructed in Amman in 1923.

the standards of the day (and certainly not by those of today where houses seem to get bigger and more palatial by the minute) it was a large and imposing house set in a spacious walled garden complete with conservatory and swimming pool.

Decorating the upper windows, the only ones to be visible, then as now, from the road, were beautifully crafted horseshoe arches, while the verandah, with its corner view sported two unusual trefoil arches — elements that, along with the size and grandeur of the house, reflected the importance of the owner of the building.

The lower floor windows, although completely hidden by wall and trees, also made a subtle and carefully thought out statement. Their plainer segmental arches told the approaching visitor that the rooms behind their windows were not as important as the ones above. Their flatter shape was also a much more suitable form for the lower floor conveying as they do a sense of limitation, of restriction, of the weight of what they carry.

Inside the house, a traditional levant plan, a central rectangular living room off which the bedrooms open, prevailed.

Except for a smaller garden — the swimming pool went to make way for the new public road — the house still looks much as it must have done when it was first built. The students — Arwa Al Moghrabi, Elham Al Syout, Lina Hiyari, Mohammad Mhaisen, Nawal Abu Khalaf and Wjib Al Kayed — who carefully drew its plans, sections and elevations, fell in love with the place as Aref Al Aref himself must have done over half a century ago.

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FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

A n n a n tel: 37009

Summer courses
Registration for French language courses all levels for school students will be opened from Monday 18/6-Saturday - 23/6-1984.

Fees - JD 18

The course will start on Tuesday 26/6/84 and will end Saturday 28/7/84.

Children's film festival will take place during this period.



INAUGURAL FLIGHT: The Boeing 737 which Monday flew the first regular direct flight from Jordan to Rhodes. The Olympic aircraft, which will take off weekly at 8.30 a.m., flew from the Queen Alia International Airport (J.T. file photo)

Trial and error shapes development of Palestinian women movement

Part II

By Dr. Rita Giacaman

WEST BANK women's charitable societies such as Inash Al Ura boasts embroidery projects that extend to most of the Ramallah district villages and an extensive vocational training programme for women where employable skills such as typing, secretarial work, machine knitting, sewing and hairdressing are taught.

The case of the Arab Women's Union of Bethlehem is unusual for two reasons.

First, its members grasped the necessity of changing the roles that were imposed on them by the harsh realities of occupation almost immediately after the '67 war.

Second, they understood the importance of efforts to unify the activities of various institutions.

Accordingly, they called for a meeting of all charitable societies in Bethlehem and demanded a change in outlook, from one that is charitable to one that shows "steadfastness" (a cultural expression that has become a symbol reflecting a new political awareness and translating into a perspective of the necessity of staying on the land of Palestine as a crucial form of resistance to occupation).

How these women managed to unify the efforts of charitable societies into one programme in a small town where petty rivalries have been known to destroy many initiatives is a question well worth investigation.

The initiatives were eventually translated into a small factory for silver works for local people, and where skills are taught to young men and women. They solved the marketing problem, as did Inash Al Ura, by choosing products that required local skills which did not necessarily compete with Israeli ones. They then contracted with local souvenir shops to buy their products.

They also managed to make some profit that in turn was distributed to young men and women

as long term loans to finance their education.

And today the project still exists and is operating side by side with the traditional charitable ones, and, ironically, side by side with projects specifically geared towards the entertainment of the middle and upper class Bethlehem families (for example, a family club with a swimming pool, where membership is attainable by the payment of a substantial sum of money and the recommendation of the board).

Despite this charitable outlook, the failings, the errors, and the fact that the activities of women's societies until recently did not go beyond the role that is imposed on women by a traditional society and the traditional domination of men's ideology over women's activities, the attempts of Palestinian women to organise, from 1921 until now can be seen as very significant, if looked at in evolutionary terms.

Palestinian women's experiences in organisation and their attempts to participate in social and political life seem to have played a major role in setting the stage for the creation of a much more radical women's movement than the occupied territories have so far witnessed.

The traditional women's organisations, if viewed within a historical context, have at least provided younger women with a model for organisation that was centred around family welfare activities (the traditional role of women) acceptable to traditional Palestinian society.

The importance of their activities also lies in the fact that they brought women out of their homes, and, perhaps, for the first time, brought them into social and political life.

As for the more daring women, such as those from Inash Al Ura and the Arab Women's Union of Bethlehem, they have served, through their experiences of trial and error, as a crucial phase of transition between charitable work and a mass organisation directed towards the radical solution of development, women's problems and the national problem.

It is through the collective experience of both types of women's organisations that lessons were learned, and a better understanding of Palestinian social needs was achieved by younger, more educated and actively politicised women, culminating in the creation of a "new movement" and perhaps a new era in the history of the Palestinian women's movement in the occupied territories.

The new movement.

Though ideas on the necessity of changing roles of Palestinian women under occupation were conceived and developed in the early seventies, a significant example of the qualitative change in the nature of the women's movement was the creation of the Women's Work Committee in Ramallah in 1978.

A group of active, well-educated young bourgeois women met to discuss the possibilities of organising themselves in such a way as to be better able to serve their community both socially and politically.

The group was composed of those who were ideologically motivated and politically committed and those who were well educated, nationalistic, socially aware and already fairly active in social and political life.

Several reasons account for their unwillingness to be absorbed into the framework of women's charitable societies.

The stated reasons were that the kind of activities and programmes that they wanted to initiate necessitated the creation of a new type of women's movement that went beyond the gaps in the structure and style of work of the majority of existing women's organisations.

Upon further examination of the actual reasons that precipitated the change in both structure and style, however, other factors are revealed.

To begin with, the framework that was newly created, and which is still being used today, did not require a permit from the Israeli military government's social welfare department, as is the case with charitable society framework.

Appreciating the difficulties they would have to endure in order to get such a permit, if they got one at all, they opted out of the charitable society framework altogether, in spite of the fact that this meant that they would not qualify for Jordanian governmental financial backing.

They also had a perspective for their work which was not charitable in nature, but more directed towards building an organised women's movement, and, in that sense, the law governing the activities of charitable societies would have been extremely restrictive.

Finally, owing to the differences of perspective, both political and social, between the women from the older movement and the younger women, coupled with the level of petty rivalries and the older women's fear of losing control, it became very difficult for the old movement effectively to absorb the younger generation, with all its radical ideas and effectiveness it could have offered

them. But it is interesting to note that, in spite of the differences, the women's committees did not pose themselves as an alternative to other women's organisations, but as organisations that worked hand in hand with them, aiming towards the development of the women's movement, the unification of all women's activities and the building of a unified mass movement for the struggle of all Palestinian women in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Out of these very first radical women's meetings emerged a new model for women's activities, namely, Palestinian women's committees. This model was soon adopted by two other politically committed women's groups.

Today, three such committees exist, the "original" Women's Work Committee, the Working Women's Committee and the Palestinian Women's Committee.

With the exception of very few differences that exist among them, primarily dealing with specific ideological and political commitments, their structure, perspective and general ideological outlook (all to the left, in varying degrees) is essentially the same, and thus will be treated as one for the purposes of this paper.

At least two major differences exist between the old and the new movements.

They are, to begin with, structurally and organisationally different. This affects not only the nature and style of their work, but also their effectiveness in both representing the needs of the women from all sectors of society and their distribution throughout the occupied territories.

The old organisations operate on a centralised model, with the society headquarters almost always in cities and towns, where activities are controlled by an elected executive body which is usually composed of bourgeois town and city women. Programmes are based on the perceptions of the controlling body of the recipient population, whether rural or urban.

In other words, the organisational and structural framework of the old movement does not really allow for the representation of the needs and aspirations of women from all sectors of society, thus reducing the role of those involved to being beneficiaries.

The Women's Committees, however, are structured in such a way as to ensure the adequate representation of women from all sectors of society, and, in fact, their stated aim at least indicates their commitment to encourage the active participation of women from all walks of life, particularly rural women.

Women's committees are organised into basic committees wherever they exist (in cities, towns, villages, refugee camps and factories) and one member is elected to represent her committee in the regional committee.

The same principle of representation applies to the regional, provincial and higher committees.

Additionally, and with very few exceptions, the old movement's activities are generally restricted to the cities or towns where the institution is located, while women's committees have successfully reached and penetrated all governorates in a relatively short period of time, as well as most major cities and towns and many villages and refugee camps in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Efforts are still continuing to form new committees, often in remote and relatively inaccessible areas.

The second major difference is essentially one of perspective and approach.

The old movement is generally guided by the joint aims of charity and steadfastness, while behind the new movement lies a systematically elaborated rationale aimed at the creation of a mass women's movement that would eventually mobilise women politically and direct them toward active participation in both the women's struggle and the national struggle.

Though the inter-relationship between the national and women's struggle in the occupied territories remains an important subject that requires a thorough investigation, an attempt to highlight some of the apparent linkages should be made here.

What appears to be the case is that the Palestine national question acted at least partially as the impetus for the very first attempts of Palestinian women to move beyond the boundaries of home and family life and into the path of political and social participation alongside men.

It also appears that the same moving force was instrumental in enlarging and solidifying the women's movement to the extent that a model for women's activities outside the home became acceptable to Palestinian society. The sudden registration of 15 out of a total of 36 charitable societies in 1965 cannot be looked upon as a coincidence, for 1965 was a very significant year in Palestinian history.

It was the year of the creation of the PLO with its various bodies and institutions, including the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW). The timing of the registration of the women's societies is highly suggestive of the linkage between the two movements, and seems further to support the argument that the Palestine national problem served as the engine of the women's struggle for equality.

It is also important to place the qualitative change in the nature, constitution and activities of the women's movement that were discussed above, particularly the change in class origin of its members and their move towards villages and refugee camps, within the context of overall Palestinian national politics.

This change is probably tied to, if not being a reflection of, the change in the nature of the Palestinian leadership that was witnessed in 1965, from one essentially dominated by the upper classes (the Nashashibis and Husseins, for instance) to one that adequately represents all sectors of Palestinian society.

As for the movement of women's committees, the evidence available indicates that at least the organisers of these movements perceive their activities as political and national, in addition to being a women's movement aimed at the improvement of the economic, social and cultural status of women. This is clearly stated, for example, in the programme of the Women's Work Committee.

What is interesting, also, is that in their beginning phases in the latter part of the 70s, the women's committees were perceived by their organisers as being the means through which they could achieve the goal of mobilising this largely untapped section of the Palestinian population towards



A Palestinian woman receives her literacy certificate from one of many women's education centres in the occupied West Bank (File photo)

the struggle for national rights of self-determination and the construction of an independent Palestinian state.

This aim necessitated the creation of a mass women's movement all over the occupied territories. Experience in the field was quite revealing.

The organisers were shocked by

the realisation that, with the existing conditions of women's lives, particularly among the rural and urban poor, it was impossible for them to mobilise women in the national struggle effectively. Illiteracy, overwork, poverty, economic dependence all resulted in a limited interest of these women, which proved a stumbling block to

their organisation. And it was precisely this realisation of the condition of Palestinian women that precipitated the awareness of the need for Palestinian women to organise around their own problems, and for the need to adopt specific programmes aimed at the improvement of women's lot.

Cruelty to children still looms as a big problem

By Clare Hargreaves

Reuter

LONDON — Seven-year-old Patrick was found lying crumpled inside a chicken-hut barely big enough for him to turn round in. His filthy face was hidden behind matted hair. His toe-nails were so long he kept tripping over them.

The illegitimate child of a respectable family, he was hidden there when he was two, eating the crusts and raw potatoes his mother pushed through the wire mesh. Instead of talking he made a clucking sound imitated from the hens in the next hut.

He was taken into care by Britain's National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) which helps an average 50,000 children a year, according to director Mr. Alan Gilmour.

The society this year commemorates its centenary with activities ranging from a gala ballet performance to sponsored knitting sessions, in an attempt to raise funds.

Income in 1983 was just under £8.5 million (\$11.7 million) — some \$1.8 million less than for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) — according to figures released last week by both societies.

Those who said the British cared more for their pets than their children could be right, Mr. Gilmour told Reuters in an interview. Patrick's mother was jailed for nine months, but although the NSPCC is sometimes forced to use its right to prosecute, it aims to prevent rather than punish, Mr. Gilmour said.

The society provides an advisory service to help people cope with domestic problems that may result in cruelty to children. The

past 11 years have seen the growth of playgroups, day care centres and special units to counsel parents "at risk".

"The emphasis is on providing practical and emotional support to reconstruct a loving family when things go wrong," said Mr. Gilmour.

The society's founder, clergyman Benjamin Waugh, said: "It is better to remove the evil from the home than remove the child."

The society's inspectors were originally hated as the "cruelty men". But today, said Mr. Gilmour, people were far more forthcoming in reporting cases of suspected maltreatment.

Last year, he added, one third of all cases reported to the society came from parents themselves, worried they might take out their frustrations on their children.

"Faces change, bruises don't"

Posters displayed in London to mark the society's centenary show pictures of two battered boys, one in 1884 and the other a century later. The posters declare: "The faces change. The bruises don't."

At the time the society was formed, the view prevailed in Victorian England that beatings and other harsh punishments were beneficial for children.

People then believed in the popular dictum "spare the rod and spoil the child."

Some parents would punish children by locking them in a room with bread and water. Others considered an effective deterrent was to serve up the food the child disliked most.

A century ago, laws existed to protect animals and a society to prevent cruelty to animals had been active for 50 years.

One of the first battles of the

NSPCC's founder, clergyman Waugh, was to get legislation to "place the child of the savage on the same level as his dog". A "children's charter" passed through parliament in 1898 despite bitter opposition.

The new society was modelled on existing U.S. societies in New York, Boston and Chicago and one in the prosperous cotton port of Liverpool in northwest England.

The NSPCC met angry criticism from people who believed an Englishman's home to be his unsalable castle and feared the authorities were gaining too much power.

One of the society's first cases was that of a travelling craftsman who locked up his two children in a tiny room with some raw potatoes as their only food. When he returned eight days later he found one dead and other just alive.

Today, as always, the causes of cruelty were often difficult to identify, Mr. Gilmour said. Marital or emotional problems, poor housing and poverty could all be potential causes. Abuse spanned all social classes, he added.

In many cases, parents who battered their children had been battered children themselves. "We have discovered a pattern of deprivation which passes from one generation to the next in a relentless cycle of abuse," Mr. Gilmour said.

Parents isolated in modern conditions, without support from relatives, sometimes took out frustrations on their children.

A third of cases dealt with last year involved parents under the age of 24, Mr. Gilmour said. He feels that schools, while providing sex education, fail to teach children that parenthood is not as rosy as television commercials make it appear.



An exhibition displays artistic works and embroideries which were made by Palestinian women at many workshops run by women societies in the occupied West Bank.

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McEnroe back on top, favoured for Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Though he forget some lines in the final dress rehearsal, John McEnroe may be ready to dominate the big stage at Wimbledon next week more completely than he did last year.

He lost a set to Lief Shiras and an argument with officials, but McEnroe still showed enough to win the London Grass Court title for the fourth time Sunday and convince observers the 1984 Wimbledon title is his for the taking.

There was stronger evidence that McEnroe is head and shoulders above the field — at least on grass courts — in his 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 drubbing on Saturday of arch rival Jimmy Connors, one of the few able in the past to contain him on grass.

In fact, despite his five-set loss to Ivan Lendl in the French final last Sunday, McEnroe may be in the process of establishing a gap between himself and his rivals similar to that enjoyed by Martina Navratilova in women's tennis.

The 25-year-old American's 6-1, 3-6, 6-2 win over the unseeded Shiras came at the end of an event he would have been happy to miss after the desolation of that loss to Lendl a week before.

He came here with his emotions drained after admitting he had

"choked" against Lendl in a defeat he called "the most disappointing of my life."

It ended a 42-match unbeaten streak this year and McEnroe said he would rather be resting and recovering than putting himself on the line again on a different surface so soon.

But in the London Grass Court Championship he was still able to brush off the despair he felt to blast his way through to the semi-finals without losing a set.

Then he pulverised Connors to set up the final against Shiras, the 24-year-old American who ironically had upset Lendl in the first round here five days earlier.

For large periods Sunday, McEnroe not only controlled the match, he was also in full command of his notorious temperament. But he let it go in the second set in a prolonged dispute over a line call.

He showed the ugly side of McEnroe, but happily, it didn't last. Though he insisted to the end the umpire was wrong for having overruled a linesman, McEnroe set-

led down to play beautiful tennis once more in the final set.

The victory should put McEnroe back on top of the players' computer rankings, a position he surrendered to Lendl in Paris despite beating him in their previous five encounters.

He can also rest secure in the knowledge that Connors, who beat him in the 1982 Wimbledon final, has surrendered tamely in their last five meetings.

McEnroe said that physically he is in better shape than before the last two Wimbledon. "Before Paris, I felt my best in a long while. I still feel better than the last two years, but I still need to rest a little bit."

"I'll work on my service and my concentration this week, but really it will be a matter of mental preparation as much as anything."

McEnroe first won Wimbledon in 1981 when he ended Bjorn Borg's five-year reign. He took his second title last year with the loss of only one set in seven matches.

He said: "My hope has been that, as I play more years on the tour and grow in experience and learn more, I will get better."

"This has been the best year of my career so far. I'm hitting the ball with real authority. I do think I've gotten better."

Piquet scores 1st points with Canadian Grand Prix triumph

MONTREAL (R) — Brazilian Nelson Piquet turned in a flawless race despite a burned right foot to win Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix and score his first points toward the 1984 World Driving Championship.

Piquet, the 1983 champion, drove his Brabham across the finish line of the 309-kilometre, 70-lap race in one hour, 46 minutes and 23.748 seconds.

He was followed 2.6 seconds later by Austrian Niki Lauda of the McLaren team, who now ranks no. 2 in the 1984 championship standings.

McLaren teammate Alain Prost of France, who leads the 1984 race for the driving crown, was third.

Prost momentarily took the lead at the start Sunday, beating pole position holder Piquet to the first corner. But Piquet quickly recaptured the lead and held it for the rest of the race.

Piquet, 31, said heat from a leaking radiator had come through

the panel to burn his foot on the accelerator.

He said the pain was "quite bad... I had to keep going, despite all the pain, and drive."

Lauda and Prost stayed close behind Piquet for the first two-thirds of the race, but the Brazilian fought off all challenges.

However fifth-place Arnoux just crossed the finishing line when his car came to a standstill, apparently empty of fuel. It had to be pulled off the track.

Briton Derek Warwick of Renault, plagued by tyre problems all day, had to retire in his third pit stop because his tyres were degrading rapidly after he lost a part of his car's rear body work.

Warwick had mounted a strong challenge for fourth place through the middle of the race.

The winner of this year's Belgian Grand Prix, Michele Alboreto, bowed out early with mechanical problems, marking the fourth time this year he was unable to complete a race for Ferrari.

apparent engine problems early in the race.

Although new fuel restrictions have caused several drivers in earlier races to run out of fuel, only U.S. driver Eddie Cheever of Alfa Romeo was forced to retire from the race because of this.

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Lewis books ticket for 2 Olympic events

LOS ANGELES (R) — Carl Lewis, who hopes to repeat Jesse Owens' 1936 feat of winning four track and field gold medals in this summer's Olympics, officially qualified for two events Sunday as he won the men's 100-metre dash in 10.06 seconds.

By winning the race at the U.S. Olympic track and field trials here, Lewis automatically qualified as a member of the American 4x100-metre relay team as well.

Lewis, who later this week is expected to qualify for the 200-metre dash and the long jump, beat out a field considered to be one of the strongest in history.

Sam Graddy finished second with a time of 10.21 seconds and Ron Brown, who passed up a million-dollar contract to play professional football, finished third in 10.23 seconds to round out the U.S. 100-metre squad.

Finishing fourth was Calvin Smith, who holds the world record in the event at 9.93 seconds, with a time of 10.29 seconds.

Smith will be part of the Ame-

rican relay squad.

Another top American, Willie Banks, barely qualified for the U.S. team in the triple jump.

Mike Conley turned out to be the surprise winner with a leap of 57 feet, five inches (17.50 metres), the third best ever by an American.

Al Joyner finished second with a leap of 56-4 1/2 (17.19) while Banks could only come through with a jump of 56-3 1/2 (17.14).

Bill Green won the hammer throw with a mark of 240 feet, three inches (73.22).

In the women's competition, Jackie Joyner won the heptathlon with a new American record of 6,520 points, surpassing Jane Frederick's 1982 mark of 6,458.

In semi-final competition Edwin Moses qualified for the final in the men's 400-metre hurdles as he won his 101st straight race with a time of 47.58.

World record holder Evelyn Ashford won both her first and second round races in the women's 100 metres to advance to the semifinals.

Brazil, Argentina draw in friendly international

SAO PAULO (R) — Two players were sent off as Brazil and Argentina, clearly lacking their exiled stars, drew 0-0 in a friendly soccer international here Sunday.

With six changes from the team surprisingly beaten by England in Rio a week ago, Brazil again showed they had lost much of their dazzling style of the days of Pelé, Rivelino and, more recently, Falcão, Socrates and Zico, who are playing in the Italian league.

With a crop of unknown players at international level, the two sides gave a foul-riddled mediocre display and were booed by a disappointed 32,000 crowd at Sao Paulo Morumbi stadium.

In the second half, apparently irritated by the reactions of the fans who were booing him, Bra-

zil's right-winger Renato punched Argentine defender Garre and Argentine referee Arturo Ithurralde sent off both players.

The game was the second of three Brazil are playing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Brazilian Football Association. They meet Uruguay on Thursday in the southern Brazilian city of Curitiba.

Brazilian team manager Edu Coubila, Zico's older brother, admitted there was still a lot to do before the team regained international form.

It was the second goalless draw in three games between the two South American giants. Argentina won 1-0 in Buenos Aires last August, their first victory over their neighbours in 13 years.

Jordan honours soccer delegations, journalists

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah 'Oweidat Monday handed commemorative gifts presented by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to heads of soccer delegations, journalists and media personnel participating in Al Wihdat Arab soccer tournament which started Saturday. Dr. 'Oweidat welcomed the guests at the beginning of the meeting and conveyed to them Prince Hassan's satisfaction with the progress of the tournament and with the good standards which the participating Arab teams have reached pointing out the importance of such sport meetings in strengthening friendship ties among Arab youth. The minister also expressed his satisfaction with the good sport level which the participating teams achieved and the high morale which dominated the tournament.

Reagan opens disabled games

UNIONDALE, New York (R) — President Reagan Sunday opened the third International Games for the Disabled.

Some 1,800 athletes from 52 nations, victims of birth defects, accidents, cerebral palsy, blindness and other crippling maladies, will compete in 22 events over two weeks.

SANTIAGO (R) — A fine display by goalkeeper Roberto Rojas earned Chile a 0-0 draw in a friendly soccer international Sunday against a tired England team unable to capitalise on their superior technique.

With captain Brian Robson outstanding in midfield, England had a number of scoring chances, especially in the first half.

But after Wednesday's defeat in Uruguay, their South American tour ended in anti-climax as they failed to recapture the incisiveness which brought them a sparkling 2-0 win in Brazil last Sunday.

The crowd of less than 10,000 people in Chile's national stadium, which was barely one tenth full, began booing loudly and

demanding their money back 10 minutes before the end of the match. Some amused themselves by chanting anti-government slogans.

"The team played well enough to have won convincingly and comfortably," England manager Bobby Robson said afterwards. "But we didn't take our chances the way we should have done."

Chilean coach Isaac Carrasco was pleased with Chile's best result ever against England. England won the only two previous matches more than 30 years ago.

"We played a defensive game so as not to be overrun by the English and they couldn't play their game," Carrasco said. "We always said it was presumptuous to play against England and some of our new players were inhibited."

Chile certainly never looked like a side who believed they could

win and Peter Shilton in the England goal had to deal with just one dangerous shot in the first half.

At the other end, Rojas was kept busy even by an England attack which sorely missed its injured first-choice strikers.

The Chilean keeper was at full stretch to tip a wicked volley by midfielder Ray Wilkins over the bar after 18 minutes and to clutch a diving header from the same player nine minutes before half time.

He also dealt smartly with a header from young striker Clive Allen and a long shot from Robson and moved quickly off his line to save from winger John Barnes in the first half.

After the interval, England continued to press, with Robson and Wilkins breaking down all Chile's moves in midfield and controlling England's attacks.

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Hearns looks forward to big payday

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (R) — Roberto Duran considered retirement on his 33rd birthday Saturday, while Thomas Hearns looked forward to his biggest payday in a multi-million dollar bout with undisputed world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler.

Duran, declining to wear sunglasses to shield a gash along his left eye and facial bruises, said he was uncertain whether he would continue to fight.

"I don't know. I don't know," he said when asked whether he would retire after being knocked out by Hearns Friday night in the second round of their World Boxing Council (WBC) super-welterweight title fight.

For 25-year-old Hearns, the future was brighter than ever. In retaining his title, he clearly demonstrated that he had not lost the vaunted punching power that had been taken for dormant the past two years.

Bob Arum, who has promoted

most of Hagler's recent title fights, told Reuters that Hagler's managers, Goody and Pat Petronelli, had phoned him Saturday to discuss a bout with Hearns.

Arum noted that Hagler was committed to a mandatory title defence this year against Syrian Mustafa Hamsho, whom he has already knocked out.

"Sometimes, those things can be worked out, though," Arum said, indicating that Hamsho might be asked to step aside and then fight the winner of a Hagler-Hearns fight.

"If he does, then it's possible we could put on Hagler-Hearns in September or October," the promoter said. "But only if we're dealing with reasonable people."

"We're not in this to lose money, like they did here Friday night," said Arum, contending that the promoters of the Hearns-Duran fight had wound up several million dollars in the red.

"Fighters have to be more realistic about purses," Arum said. "Look what happened Friday night. They drew only 80,000 on closed-circuit in the United States and only 5,500 in Detroit, Hearns' hometown."

Hearns' awesome performance, during which he knocked down Duran three times, re-established him as the "Detroit hit man," a tag he had lost after failing to knock out his last three opponents.

It also re-established him as one of the fight game's most exciting fighters, a masterful boxer with dazzling hand-speed and one of the most potent knockout punches in the sport.

Should he beat Hagler, Hearns said he would seek to become the first fighter to win titles in four weight divisions by challenging undisputed, and undefeated light-heavyweight champion Michael Spinks.

Though Duran was reluctant to talk about retirement, his manager and longtime confidante, Luis Spada, said he would recommend that the Panamanian quit.

"Roberto has done enough for boxing," Spada said. "He again proved his great courage Friday night but when we sit down to talk in Panama next week I will recommend that Roberto retires."

Cause of Swale's death unknown

BELMONT, New York (R) — An autopsy on Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner Swale failed to show why the colt died after a morning gallop Sunday and further tests will be carried out, veterinarians said.

Veterinarians Helen Acland and Carol Lichtensteiger, who performed the autopsy at Belmont Park where Swale died, said there was no indication that the three-year-old died of a heart attack. They said there were no signs of foul play.

Acland said results of the tests, which will be conducted at several different laboratories, may not be known for two weeks.

Swale collapsed and died in his stall at Belmont Park while being washed down after a mile and a half gallop around the main track. It was on that same track that Swale won the last race of his two-year career, the Belmont Stakes, eight days ago.

Swale, by Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew, won nine of his 14 races, was second twice and third twice. In his short career, he earned more than \$1.7 million.

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TIME

CAN ARMS TALKS BE RE-STARTED?
RUSSIA'S MR. NYET
BEHIND MOSCOW'S TOUGH TALK
MOSCOW-WASHINGTON: Can they talk? (Cover story on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the USSR's hard diplomacy)
THE PLOT TO KILL THE POPE, CONTINUED (New revelations from Italian investigators)

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Ruhrgaz profits \$130m

JOHN (OPECNA) — West Germany's biggest gas company, Ruhrgaz, has declared a profit of nearly \$130 million for 1983, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. The company attributes the "windfall" to the general economic recovery being witnessed in the country and a cold winter. Buoyed by its 1983 performance, plans are in hand to invest more than \$1.02 billion over the next five years in an expansion programme. West Germany produces 12 per cent of its gas needs, relying for the rest on the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Another report said that the country's crude oil production dropped by 3.3 per cent last year, compared to the 4.6 per cent decline in 1982.

Chinese experts agree to cut foreign reserves

BEIJING (R) — China's foreign exchange reserves are too big and some of the money should be spent on imports or construction, the official China Daily newspaper reported Monday. It said most officials and economists attending a national seminar on China's external financial relations in the central city of Zhengzhou agreed that the foreign exchange reserves should be cut. According to Chinese figures, the country's reserves rose to \$14.34 billion in 1983 from \$12.26 billion in 1980. This is equal to about eight months of imports. "Such a large reserve is not necessary for China, where the state can prevent foreign exchange reserve shortages by adjusting foreign trade through overall economic planning," Mr. Dai Jinding, general manager of China's Institute of International Finance was quoted as saying.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market ended firm after a weak start helped by new time buying and the £1.22 billion may rise in U.K. PSBR which was below some expectations, dealers said. Some issues, however, eased from their mid-session highs as Wall Street opened lower. At 1500 Monday the F.T. 30 index was up 3.1 at 818.9 compared to its 812.1 level at 1000. Among the leaders ICI was unchanged at 564, Glaxo returned to 825 after 820 and GEC ended 2p higher at 180. Government bonds finished above their lows to show net gains of up to 4 point on Friday's close after the PSBR news, dealers said. Golds and North American shares closed lower. Berisford ended 7p higher at 184 after 187 following higher than expected results while Fidelity rose 11p to 91, a rise on the week of 21p, on bid speculation, dealers said. The company's directors said they have reason to believe a third party has been buying shares and built up a five per cent stake in the firm. Banks rallied from their lows with Lloyds down 7p at 512 after 507 and Natwest 2p off at 552 after 544 but dealers said Latin American debt worries still depressed sentiment. Insurances were steady with Commercial Union up 4p to 215 and Phoenix 2p up at 445. In quiet and lacklustre oils Shell was down 5p to 635, Lasso off 2p at 271 and B.P. eased 2p to 471.

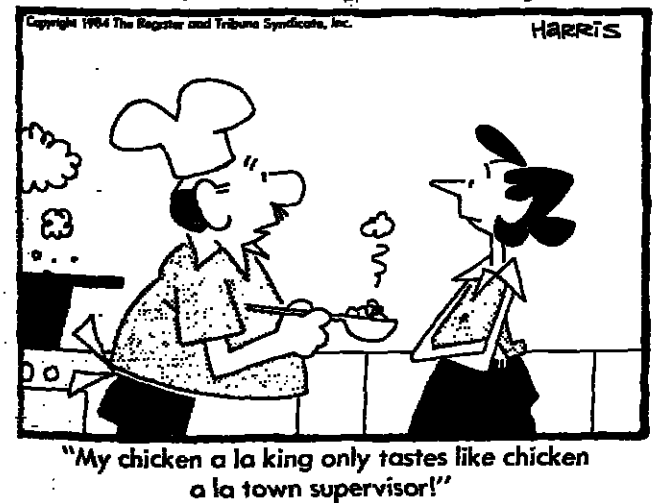
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3770/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2999/3002	Canadian dollars
	2.7440/50	West German marks
	3.0905/15	Dutch guilders
	2.2822/32	Swiss francs
	55.89/92	Belgian francs
	8.4250/4300	French francs
	1699.50/1700.50	Italian lire
	232.87/97	Japanese yen
	8.1110/60	Swedish crowns
	7.8040/90	Norwegian crowns
	10.0610/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	368.50/369.00	U.S. dollars

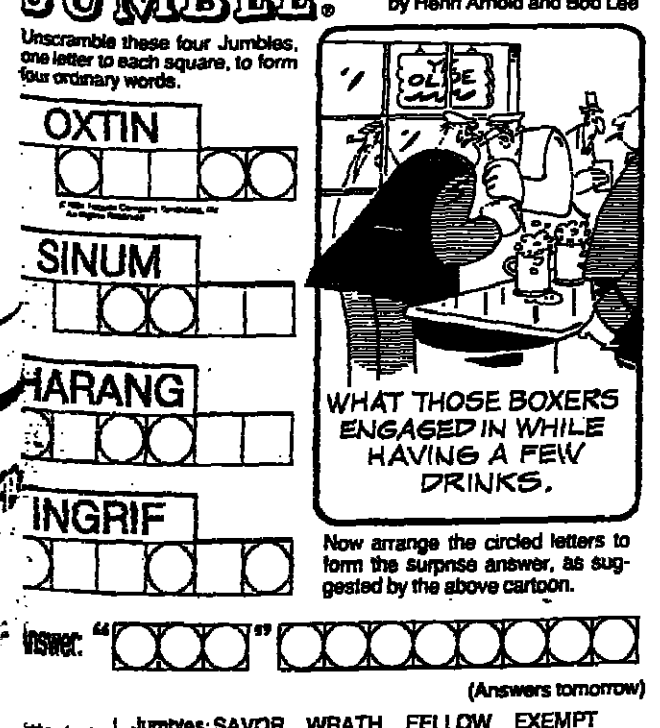
THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR WRATH FELLOW EXEMPT
Answer: What his neighbor said when he showed off his new lawn equipment: "MOWER" POWER TO YOU

Japan calls for massive savings, investments to help world economy

TOKYO (R) — Japan Tuesday blamed many of the world's economic problems on other countries' failure to save and invest, and pledged to use its abundant savings to help the global economic recovery.

A cabinet-approved White Paper on international trade released Tuesday said the fall in savings and industrial investment, especially in Europe and the United States, had contributed to high interest rates, unemployment and the problems of developing countries. The report, drawn up by the international trade and industry ministry, condemned protectionism and nationalisation as practices that delayed modernisation and fostered inefficiency. It urged developed countries to increase their savings and modernise their industries. The report, which reviewed the

global economy last year, hailed high-technology industries as the key to future Japanese growth. The economies of North America, Japan and parts of South East Asia recovered well in 1983 but the disparity between their growth and the stagnation of other areas was a source of concern, it said. Falling inflation rates, reduced oil prices and the rapid growth of the U.S. economy played a large part in the recovery, the White Paper said. But oil producers had serious problems because of lower revenues. Europe faced persistently high unemployment and Latin America's debt problems were

unsolved, it said. Japan itself had a record trade surplus in 1983, while its growing investments in other countries made it the world's fourth biggest overseas investor, the White Paper said. Its massive trade surplus caused serious friction with major partners such as the United States and the European Community last year, partly alleviated by government measures to boost imports and liberalise Japan's financial markets. Surplus soared to a record \$21.02 billion, with exports rising while imports fell. The White Paper blamed this partly on the fact that the U.S. economy, growing much faster than Japan's, sucked in imported goods while Japanese consumers were slow to increase their own spending. The OPEC oil price cut slashed Japan's import costs, helping imports of manufactured goods rise to just over 27 per cent of the total from 24.9 per cent in 1982, it said. The report said technical innovation had played a vital part in Japan's economic growth and stressed the importance of high-technology research and development to keep the economy expanding. While pressing ahead with high-technology industrial development, Japan should make further efforts to expand domestic demand and increase its imports, the White Paper said. Japan should also make available its savings to countries with a shortage of capital, and should back up capital transfers by passing on management and technical skills, it said.

BIS condemns U.S. budget policies

BASLE. — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Monday sharply criticised U.S. budget policy in an annual report calling on Western governments to turn economic recovery into durable and balanced growth. The BIS, which provides banking services for central banks and is a forum for international monetary cooperation, said a current mismatch of policies in the U.S. was bound seriously to destabilise the world economy sooner or later. It called for "an early and major reduction" of the large budget deficits run up by the Reagan administration. These were clearly inappropriate at a time of strong economic recovery. The American financial stance — which is also marked by high interest rates, substantial capital inflows and a big balance of payments deficit on the country's current account — could hardly be considered sustainable, it said. Describing recovery as "very much underway", however, it said the revival of the U.S. economy had brought invaluable eleventh-hour relief for the rest of the world. But the BIS said a slackening in the American upswing was both

inevitable and desirable, and it urged Europe to expand industrial investment in order to maintain the momentum. "The most important single policy objective for the Western industrialised world should be to ensure that the recovery evolves into durable and balanced growth," it said, singling out unemployment and debt repayment as the main outstanding problems. The main dangers it saw were a possible revival of inflation, lack of investment, and high U.S. interest rates caused by the budget deficits. Inflationary expectations had

India seeks more foreign investments

NEW DELHI (R) — More foreign businessmen are being encouraged to invest money and transfer technology to India following the relaxation of industrial controls, Indian Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said Monday. "There is a lot of interest among foreign companies to come to India and the area of foreign investment has been expanded in the past two years," Mr. Mukherjee told Reuters in an interview. He said projects valued at billions of dollars in oil, fertilisers, cars, pipelines, hospitals and hotels had recently been opened to

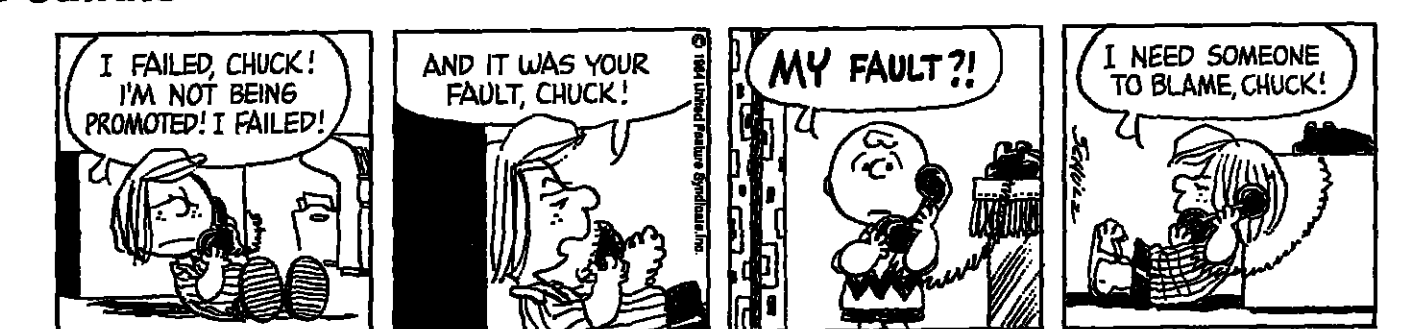
foreign firms in line with the government's policy to modernise domestic industry and boost exports. The government approved around 1,500 foreign financial and technical collaboration agreements in 1982-83 compared with just over 200 in the previous two years, he said. Latest available official figures show the amount of new foreign investment was \$61.87 million in 1983 and \$62.81 million the previous year compared with \$16.87 million in 1982. Almost since independence in 1947, the government has imposed restrictions on foreign involvement in Indian industry to protect domestic manufacturers. Many of these restrictions were relaxed in 1982 when an open-door policy was introduced. Foreign companies now have access to large industries like car making and telecommunications as well as consumer-oriented industries such as fast foods and colour television manufacturing. Most foreign companies have agreed on an equity participation, ranging from 26 per cent to 40 per cent, in local firms. Mr. Mukherjee said economic liberalisation was also encouraging more foreign banks, particularly from the United States and France to seek official permission to open branches in India. "Their cases will be decided on the principle of reciprocity ... but we are interested in having banks from countries which are not at present in the country", he said. Reciprocity means matching the presence of Indian banks in foreign countries with foreign banks here. At present there are 31 foreign banks in India.

Soaring prices trigger protests in Dhaka

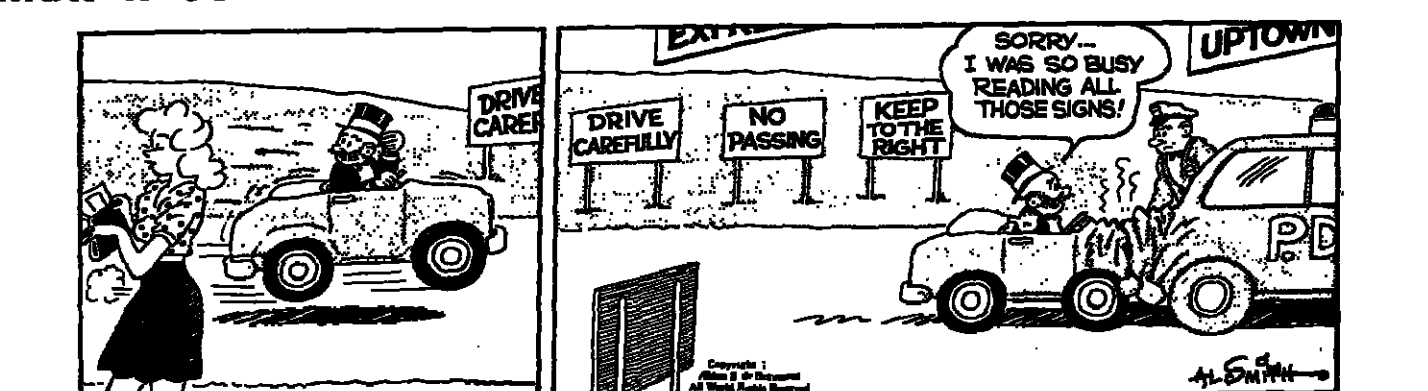
DHAKA (R) — Thousands of people marched through the streets of Dhaka Sunday to protest against prices that have risen as much as 20 per cent for essential commodities like rice and wheat. The march was organised by the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), which accused Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad of handling the nation's economy inefficiently. The protesters carried placards and banners and chanted slogans demanding effective price controls and protection of consumers' interests. At a rally held earlier BNP chief Mrs. Khaleda Zia said: "Like in all other sectors, Gen. Ershad has failed to maintain a stable market or take measures to stop abnormal commodity price hikes." Over the past few months rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar and baby food have increased steadily in

price, with an average rise of 20 per cent, market sources said. Gen. Ershad last week denied responsibility for the price spiral and said it was due to bad weather, including widespread floods. But Mrs. Khaleda Zia said: "This is a lame excuse to cover up administrative lapses." Sunday's march followed similar protests last Saturday by a Bangladesh women's association and several small political groups. They charged that the military government had pushed the country to the brink of economic bankruptcy. "He (Ershad) has failed to ensure two square meals for the peasants, workers and fixed income group people. Their miseries are now beyond description," she told her followers at Narayanganj industrial town, near Dhaka, last Saturday.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Arab, OPEC aid totals \$495m in first quarter

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Arab funds and the OPEC Fund for International Development extended \$495 million to developing countries in concessional assistance in the first quarter of this year, according to a report released here at the weekend. The report shows 55 operations were financed during the quarter in 39 countries, including seven agreements with other international aid agencies. The Islamic Development Bank granted \$214.89 million, followed by the Saudi Fund for Development (\$110.81 million), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (\$47.20 million), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (\$35.66 million), the OPEC Fund (\$35.5 million), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (\$28.26 million) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (\$23 million).

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Beneath all the surface problems, requiring a considerable amount of time on your part, there is a relentless sweep forward that gives you the chance to make worthwhile arrangements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into those private matters that are important for you to handle now, and then listen to what clever partners have to suggest. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day for making plans with friends who will help to gain you your fondest wishes. Think logically.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may find it rough sledding where your vocation is concerned today but fine friends can come to your rescue.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Talks with close ties can get rid of irritations quickly, and you can get new ideas across to others nicely.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Look to good friends for the assistance you need in order to put deals across wisely, otherwise it would be difficult sledding alone.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Although partners may not be very cooperative today, some bigwig can be most helpful to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get your plans to the attention of those who are in power since you are thinking big and can profit greatly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you handle whatever important matters you are working on with others before you go out for amusement with friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The home situation could be unsettling but associates and friends can be of real assistance. The evening is a joyful one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get the OK of higher-ups where your job is concerned and take care in communicating and/or travel affairs.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get tied up with monetary matters today and take time to have some pleasure that will relax you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are tempted to go off on some tangent, but if you ally yourself with wise persons in business you make progress instead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be capable of gaining favor of bigwigs who can assist your youngster to make a big success in life, even though your progeny has to buck the jealousy of those of own age. Almost a genius in this chart. Handle with care.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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THE Daily Crossword by H. Kermit Jackson

ACROSS

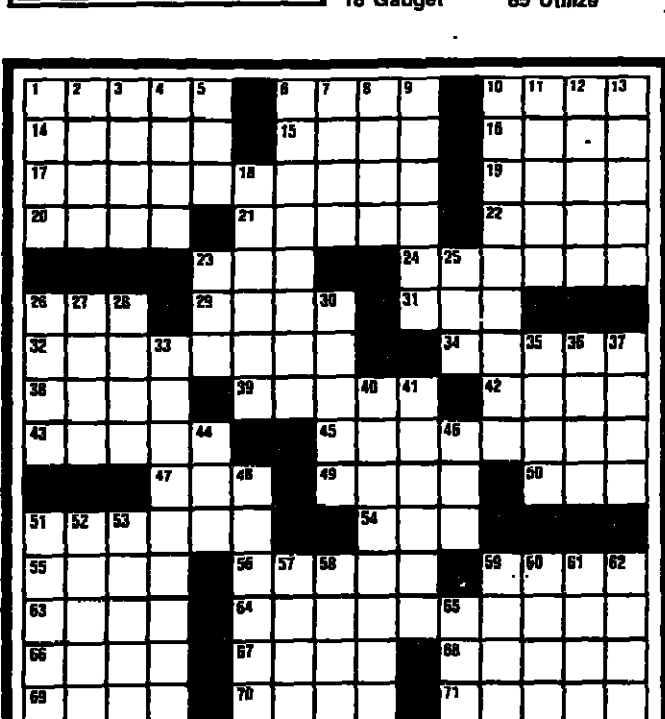
1 Concluding musical passages	23 "All About —"	50 "—, look me over"	23 Gin's Whitney
6 Hemingway epithet	24 Quail groups	51 Leguminous herb	25 Proceeded CIA
10 Soggy field	26 Bunny move	54 Bread	26 Topper and tedora
14 Verdi	27 Mona —	55 Laugh	27 Leave off
15 Upon	31 GI service grp.	56 San Antonio mission	28 Andes state
16 Reversed figure	32 US citizen	59 Pole or Serb	30 Ludicrous
17 "Able was I ere I saw Elba," e.g.	33 Flood under	63 Med. school course	31 Chin. nurse
19 Marsh bird	38 Become weary	64 Small	36 Small pest
20 Fitzgerald	39 Enroll	66 Equine mama	37 Hunted beast
21 Old World wheat	42 Mideast prince	67 Give off	40 Great evil
22 Galway Isles	43 Shocks	68 Cut off	41 Famed
	45 See 34A	69 Variegated	42 Damon
	47 Over and —	70 Gainsay	44 Take to court
	49 Scoop holder	71 File board	46 Maiden name word

DOWN

1 Get by	3 Watery gem	3 Wooded hollow	52 Hawaiian veranda
4 14A solo	5 — Mateo	6 Grating cheese	53 Chin. nurse
7 Monad	8 Apple is one	9 Synopsis	59 Turn back
10 Repudiated	11 Love	12 Deadly eel	61 State strongly
13 Schemes	16 Gadget		62 Extremely
			65 Utilize

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

STAVE YITRIP AFRO
ACER EAVES LOAD
CHITSEVERLYLOYD
NEW APES YALLES
OPRIS BAREN ALL
TROP CORNU BAA
HELENWILLISWOODY
BEK ABRAV RUCLE
BINA TECS DANTEW
BUNE DAME
ALVAR ARINO PAI
MAUREEMCONNOLLY
TINRE LOONE FIED
DAINE STIER TAMB



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Socialists, radicals win in Europarliament elections

BRUSSELS (R) — Unofficial returns showed a substantial swing towards Socialist and radical parties Monday amid a continuing trickle of late results in the 10-nation European Parliamentary elections.

The voting pattern indicated the elections held Sunday and last Thursday were dominated by national rather than European issues and that voters expressed their disillusionment with Europe by either abstaining or voting for opposition parties, commentators said.

The Socialists, already the strongest faction in the outgoing 434-seat assembly in the French city of Strasbourg, took a further seven deputies, for a total of 137.

Radical Ecologists in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium entered the parliament's ranks for the first time with a tentative total of 11 deputies.

In France, the extreme right-wing National Front won an un-

expected 11 per cent of the vote to make its entry in Strasbourg.

In Greece, the ruling Socialists won narrowly against a strong bid by the conservative New Democracy opposition.

Elsewhere, centre-right and Liberal parties suffered considerable losses.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats narrowly failed to win the minimum five per cent of the votes needed to get into parliament.

Officials said most remaining final results were expected by late afternoon. In Ireland, where voting took place on Thursday, counting began only Monday morning.

First calculations based on votes counted by Monday morning showed that the overall turnout in the 10 member states was below 60 per cent while five years ago 62 per cent went to the polls, the officials added.

Italy's Communists scored a historic triumph Monday when they emerged for the first time as the most popular party in the country, edging out the long-dominant Christian Democrats in European Parliament elections.

The results from Sunday's ballot were bad though not disastrous for the five-party coalition government and raised new questions over how long Socialist Bettino Craxi could continue as prime minister.

With only a few returns to come in from polling stations for Italians abroad, the Communist Party had taken 33.3 per cent of the vote, compared with exactly 33 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

Interior Ministry forecasts were that the two parties would get 27 seats apiece in the European Parliament.

In national elections last year the Christian Democrats led the Communists by three per cent while in the last European elections five years ago their lead was nearly seven per cent.

Christian Democrats and other politicians of the coalition parties were quick to attribute the Communist success to a sympathy vote following the sudden death last week of the well-known Italian Communist Leader Enrico Berlinguer.

But Communist officials credited the policies of Mr. Berlinguer, who in recent months had fought a fierce though unsuccessful battle to block a government bill limiting wage increases for 20 million Italian workers.

Indian troops round up extremists

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian soldiers continued mopping-up operations Monday, arresting suspected Sikh extremists and intercepting Sikh troops who mutinied in protests at the army's storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said a group of nine soldiers, who were among some 2,000 Sikh troops who rebelled at army bases in western, eastern and southwestern India, were arrested near the northern city of Allahabad early Monday.

The government has said the revolt is over. But PTI reported that security forces stayed on the alert to round up remaining deserters who had seized military and civilian vehicles in a bid to force their way to Amritsar.

The agency said six members of the outlawed All-India Sikh Students Federation were arrested by security forces at the weekend in Haryana state, near the Punjab border. Grenades and pistols were also seized in the operation, it said.

Curfews were further relaxed in several Punjab towns Monday and public transport began to return to normal following the army's assault on the Golden Temple complex earlier this month in which nearly 1,000 soldiers and Sikh extremists were killed.

PTI, quoting intelligence sources, said Monday that India had originally planned to drop commandos of the paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF) by helicopter into the Golden Temple precincts two months ago to root out Sikh extremists and minimise casualties.

But the BSF was forced to call off the airborne attack because it lacked heavy weapons to deal with well-armed extremists in their sandbagged positions, the agency added.

Instead the army, backed by armoured vehicles, rocket launchers and artillery, stormed the complex on June 6 in a savage battle that lasted until the following morning. The army said it took a further three days to wrinkle out extremists hiding in tunnels and basements.

PTI said the BSF had lacked adequate manpower to contain the extremist threat in the Punjab countryside. It was limited by strict orders not to enter Sikh shrines where extremists had taken refuge with large quantities of weapons.

Army commanders have blamed poor intelligence for heavy casualties in the temple assault, and President Zail Singh has said the Punjab state government could not be absolved from res-

ponsibility for the extremist threat.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered the army into the rich farming state on June 2, clamped a news blackout on the communal crisis and banned transport in a bid to break the back of the Sikh extremist leadership waging a guerrilla war for a separate Sikh state.

Officials said India would set up a special task force composed of police and paramilitary soldiers to cope with future outbreaks of sectarian violence. It will be trained along the lines of Britain's crack Special Air Service (SAS) regiment, they told Reuters.

Security forces Monday continued their sweep through Punjab in search of remnants of the separatist movement. The army arrested 90 suspected extremists and also found arms and ammunition in the troubled state at the weekend, state-run radio said.

PTI said special police squads were guarding prisons where more than 1,500 Sikh extremists captured in the temple fighting were being held for interrogation.

Fifty suspects were moved by air to a jail in the Western town of Jodhpur Sunday. Trees around the prison had been cut down as a precaution against any attempted escape, PTI said.

Rebels close highways in eastern El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Publicised threats from leftist guerrillas kept many buses and trucks off the highways Sunday as the army continued three offensives involving some 7,000 soldiers against rebels in the eastern sector, authorities said.

Meanwhile, a top Roman Catholic Church official said "The honeymoon is over" for President Jose Napoleon Duarte's new government with a major strike paralysing the postal service and 83 people killed over a week-long period.

Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said in his weekly homily that 83 people were killed in political violence during the week ending Friday.

He did not specify how they died, but generally the number is believed to include people taken from their homes and offices and shot, as well as both civilians and military people killed in the fighting that has torn this country for more than four-and-a-half years.

Fr. Rosa Chavez said that for the same period, the church's legal aid office received reports of 19 suspected leftist kidnappings by government authorities and 13 youths abducted by guerrillas — apparently to be pressed into the fighting.

"After a brief honeymoon, the new government has to face very serious problems," he said, also pointing out the three-week mailworkers strike that has stopped postal service in and out of El Salvador.

Mr. Duarte, a moderate Christian Democrat, took office June 1.

Bus service to most of eastern and northern El Salvador was sus-

pended or reduced Sunday because of guerrilla threats to burn or destroy anything that moved on the highways.

The clandestine rebel Radio Venceremos announced Saturday that guerrillas would block the highways and warned those traveling the roads would have to "face the consequences" of guerrilla attacks.

Such threats, however, are common, and a manager of a bus terminal in San Salvador said 80 per cent of the buses bound for the eastern part of the country left on schedule.

"They are moving with fear, but they are moving," he said, asking not to be identified to avoid reprisals.

Herbert Francisco Beliran, a bus dispatcher at the terminal in San Miguel, 134 kilometres east of the capital, said in a telephone interview that traffic to San Salvador was cancelled Sunday morning, with routes to other towns around the eastern third of the nation severely limited.

Guerrillas set up roadblocks at several locations north and east of the capital Sunday, shooting out tires, turning over vehicles and collecting "war taxes," according to civil defense officials.

At El Nance, 61 kilometres east of San Salvador, rebels stopped buses and kidnapped 18 youths late Saturday, although all but six escaped as they were being taken to nearby guerrilla camps, the officials said.

More than 7,000 soldiers, meanwhile, continued their push into traditional rebel strongholds in northern Morazan and Cabanas provinces, and near Jiquilisco, 74 kilometres south east of the capital in Usulután province.

Ortega begins talks with Soviet officials

MOSCOW (R) — Nicaraguan Leader Daniel Ortega began talks Monday with the Kremlin on tensions in Central America and diplomats expected him to seek more aid for his government, locked in civil war with U.S.-backed rebels.

Mr. Ortega arrived in Moscow Sunday at the head of a Nicaraguan delegation including the ministers of defence, planning and foreign affairs.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Ortega met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The agency gave no details of either meeting.

Nicaraguan diplomats said Mr. Ortega, co-ordinator of the governing junta, was due to meet Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko before leaving on Wednesday, probably for other East European countries.

Mr. Ortega's government took power in 1979 after a long guerrilla war against a U.S.-backed government. His forces now fight rebels backed by Washington.

Western diplomats said Mr. Ortega would be aiming to confirm and possibly increase aid offers made to Nicaraguan ministers on earlier visits to Moscow. They said he would be making similar appeals in Eastern Europe and perhaps Libya.

Diplomats said Mr. Ortega was likely to brief Mr. Chernenko on his June 1 meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at Managua Airport, the first high level talks between Nicaragua and the United States since December 1981.

At that meeting Mr. Ortega called on Washington to stop subversion against Nicaragua. Mr. Shultz urged Mr. Ortega to stop supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and to send home Cuban and Soviet advisers.

Polish Communist Party hails election as success

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist Party newspaper Monday hailed the results of local elections as a crushing defeat for the political opposition and proof that Polish society wanted national accord.

The state election commission said early Monday that more than 75 per cent of Poland's 26 million-strong electorate had voted Sunday, ignoring an appeal from underground leaders of the banned Solidarity union for a boycott of the polls.

"Yet again, the hopes cherished by foreign and domestic enemies of opponents of Socialism have failed," the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said.

"Leaflets and whispers, (foreign radio) broadcasts in Polish and smuggled dollars have not produced the expected results. Poles boycotted — the boycott," it said.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban told a news conference that Solidarity leaders had attempted to make a plebiscite on Communist rule out of the polls, which were Poland's first elections since the union was suppressed under martial law in December 1981.

Mr. Urban made an apparent reference to the silence which Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church maintained on the elections before polling began.

He said: "No independent spiritual authority has given us support. We do not have to share this success with any spiritual authority."

Trybuna Ludu said: "The idea of national accord, and the idea of participation by millions of citizens in the building of a Socialist Poland, law-abiding, strong and just, have captured the hearts and minds of a great majority of the nation."

Politics hampering relief to states threatened by starvation

By Christopher Hanson
Reporter

LONDON — Millions of people on three continents are threatened with starvation due to weather-related food shortages, and relief experts say many may die because of political considerations and unwise aid spending.

Some 25 African countries have hard-hit — hit by drought and relief officials say famine is looming in Ethiopia and Mozambique, where aid has been disrupted by guerrilla activity.

In Latin America, they say, millions of Brazilians are on the brink of starvation after the worst drought in 200 years.

Several million Kampucheans face severe hunger due to floods caused by four typhoons last year. They devastated the rice crop and relief is nowhere in sight, says OXFAM, a British charity.

OXFAM Deputy Director Guy Stringer has called a recent onset of harsh weather one of the worst natural disasters in history.

Drought is turning an estimated 50 million acres (20 million hectares) a year into desert in what U.N. Environment Programme Head Mostaf Tolba terms "a process whose destructive effects are comparable with a nuclear weapons exchange — slower perhaps but no less damaging to people and the web of life supporting them."

Relief agencies, which say the food crisis facing the third world is the worst in at least four decades, stress that politics and poor planning are as culpable as the weather.

In Asia, political rivalries are impeding relief to Kampuchea. Serious hunger will begin to be felt there this summer and is likely to continue for at least a year, according to OXFAM, which has a field mission in Phnom Penh. Rice supplies are expected to fall 300,000 tonnes below subsistence level.

Western nations and many private charity groups have aided Kampuchean refugees in Thailand but have been loath to work with the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean government on relief projects. Hanoi has an estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea, and the United Nations does not recognise the Phnom Penh regime.

Moscow may offer some aid but not nearly enough, OXFAM says. Nor is the Kremlin doing much to solve the hunger crisis in Marxist Ethiopia, another nation in which political tensions have impeded food assistance, Western diplomats say. They say U.S. aid efforts have been small due to the regime's politics.

This year drought could force one million Ethiopians into government aid camps, but many are likely to die, a spokesman for the Save the Children Fund said.

"Parts of northern Ethiopia look like the surface of the moon," he said. Save the Children has workers in the country.

He said anti-government guerrilla activity had disrupted relief efforts. In many places, government forces control only the towns, making it hard to aid small farmers and herders.

There is a similar problem in Mozambique, another African Marxist country, where guerrilla attacks have stopped overland food convoys to some drought-hit areas, says an OXFAM hunger specialist just back from the area.

Mozambique's semi-official daily Noticias newspaper reported last month that over 5,000 people had died of starvation due to drought in northwestern Tete province this year and 300,000 were suffering from effects of the drought.

Parts of South Africa, Zimbabwe and other nearby nations have also been afflicted by drought over the past year, while eight countries of the Sahel region in West-Central Africa — Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Chad and Upper Volta — have been affected even longer.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) appealed for one million tonnes of food for the Sahel, the largest amount ever requested for that area, earlier this year.

In northeastern Brazil, roughly 15 million are suffering from effects of the worst drought since the late 18th Century. OXFAM reported last month that impoverished small farmers were pouring into the cities seeking food, and costs were rising at 150 per cent annually in some cases.

OXFAM argues in two recent reports that the poorest people in the Sahel and in Brazil are suffering not only from the weather, but as a result of misguided aid schemes.

Ten years ago, sparse rainfall led to a highly-publicised starvation disaster in the Sahel and nearly \$7.5 billion in aid poured into the region. Brazil, drought-plagued for years, has also received major aid.

In both places, OXFAM says, a major share of the money went into projects to produce cotton, peanuts or other crops that could be exported to provide cash, badly needed for purchases of outside goods and to help offset the interest on soaring debts to foreign banks.

But the crop policy was hard-hit by falling prices and, meanwhile, large numbers of subsistence farmers had been driven off the land to make way for export crops, OXFAM says. Food self-sufficiency declined, the poor's vulnerability increased.

Spokesmen for OXFAM and

the Christian Aid Charity in London told Reuters that more relief should have gone into projects to make small communities self-sufficient in food.

But others involved with Third World development dispute the claim that producing cash crops for export is a bad idea.

"We think cash crop development has been a great success for the countries involved," a spokesman for Booker McConnell, an agri-business development firm, said.

A Save the Children official said poor nations needed money to buy items such as drugs and that export crops could help. He said the main problem with Third World aid from Washington and elsewhere was its erratic nature.

For a desperately poor nation such as Upper Volta ever to break out of its cycle of poverty, he said, it would need a vastly improved infrastructure (communications and roads) and vastly improved services such as health care. It would also need enough literacy for the people to be trained for manufacturing.

Providing these things would take decades and persistent aid planning. "But U.S. presidents and their policies are always changing," the official said. "Aid has been patchy, and unless it's given consistently there will never be progress."

Baker defends call for regular summit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. on Sunday defended his public call for regularly scheduled U.S.-Soviet summit meetings and denied it was intended to "set up" or embarrass President Ronald Reagan.

At the same time, the Tennessee Republican said he had made a tactical error in not advising Mr. Reagan or Secretary of State George Shultz in advance about his plans to air the proposal in a Dartmouth College commencement speech June 12.

Sen. Baker, appearing on the ABC Television's This Week With David Brinkley, said he was

pleased with Mr. Reagan's subsequent comments at a news conference Thursday that he was "willing to meet and talk any time" with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko.

"I think he was forthcoming," Mr. Baker said. "I think he made it clear, abundantly clear, that he was ready... to meet with the Soviet leadership to talk about peace without essential and difficult diplomatic preconditions."

"We live in a dangerous world and these two superpowers need to talk, they need to have instant communication. I think we're so hung up on formalities and on the prerequisites for a summit that

we've lost our ability to talk in any meaningful way."

"An I think that if you can't do it at the arms control table, ought to do it at the highest level," he said.

Sen. Baker insisted that his comments to reporters outside the White House last week were "not a planned performance."

He said he gets upset at the suggestion that he was trying to "embarrass" the president.

But the senator conceded that he had made a mistake in not telling the president in advance that he planned to make the statement in the speech at the New England College.

Seoul rules out shuttle link with downed jet

SEOUL (Agencies) — The Seoul government dismissed as groundless Monday an article in a British magazine saying that a South Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union might have been helping to check on Soviet electronic warning systems.

The article in the journal Defence Attache said the airliner destroyed last September with the loss of 269 lives could have been used to trigger Soviet radar and electronic defence signals.

This would enable two U.S. spy satellites, including the U.S. space shuttle, to monitor the signals, it said.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the article was based on groundless speculation and a "Korean-Air Lines (KAL) spokesman described it as "nothing but a wild guess and not worth even commenting on."

The article speculated that Moscow might have extracted a pledge from Washington to demilitarise the shuttle by threatening to reveal what it called a spy intelligence gathering.

Meanwhile in Washington White House Spokesman Pete Roussel denied the British report that the KAL jet was on an intelligence mission to test Soviet radar.

"There's nothing to the story,"

Mr. Roussel said after the report appeared in Britain's Sunday Observer newspaper.

A Defence Department Spokesman, Lt.-Col. Ed Cooke, said the Pentagon would have no comment on the Defence Attache report "until we've had a chance to review the full article."

"However, at the time of the incident, the Department of State and White House discussed these Soviet allegations — all the particulars — and denied any U.S. involvement," Col. Cooke said.

The Defence Attache article said the close-orbiting Ferret spy satellite and the just-launched Challenger space shuttle were used to monitor the Soviets as they tracked the plane through their airspace.

In London, a Defence Ministry spokesman said the British government had "absolutely no connection with this whatsoever, so there is nothing we can say about it."

The spokesman insisted on anonymity.

The observer said the author of the Defence Attache article, who wrote under the pseudonym P.J. Mann, "appears to have access to hitherto unpublished technical information."

The newspaper said Defence Attache, published six times a year by diplomatist Associates

Ltd., is "well regarded" by the British Defence Ministry Sales Organisation and the British Defence Industry. Calls to the magazine, which has a circulation of 3,100, went unanswered Sunday.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, quoted the author Sunday night as saying he hoped for further investigation of the KAL incident. It quoted him as saying he remained anonymous for professional reasons.

The agency quoted the writer as saying he had delayed publication to get clearance from those who might be affected, and "when they had finally told me that they had no objection to the article being published, I proceeded."

The Defence Attache article said the KAL jet was preceded on the mission by a U.S. military KC-135 aircraft, with a profile similar to that of a Boeing 747.

Office the KC-135 prompted the Soviets to switch on radar and critical communications links between the Far East and Moscow, the article said, the mission called for the military plane to leave the area while the spacecraft would monitor Soviet signals trained on the KAL jet.

The magazine said American authorities assumed the Soviets would hold their fire after identifying the plane as a civilian one.



China sends pandas to Olympic Games

LOS ANGELES (R) — As well as athletes, China is sending a giant panda to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games, city officials said Sunday. Arriving next month, the rare creature will be played in a zoo during the games and later told other American cities, the official said. "It is a great honour for the 142 nations of the world who will be coming to the Olympics and the 7,500 athletes to have this extraordinary opportunity to see the treasures of China — the giant pandas," Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley said. The United States already has two pandas at the national zoo in Washington, D.C. They were a gift from President Nixon when he paid his historic visit to China in 1972. Approximately 1,000 pandas live in the wild in China and are in danger of extinction because of a cyclical shortage of their favourite food, bamboo.

Air Jamaica plane runs off runway

TORONTO (AP) — An Air Jamaica 727 jet with 146 people aboard went off a runway after landing at Pearson International Airport on Sunday night and came to a stop with one wing touching the ground. There were no serious injuries. Peel regional police reported. But a number of people were shaken up. None were hospitalised. Police estimate damage to the plane at about \$3 million. There was no official announcement as to what caused the crash, but one police source speculated the plane slipped on the runway on Sunday night, foggy night. Flight 727 from Kingston, Jamaica, and Montego Bay, was due to land at 11:15 p.m. local time. The jet circled the airport trying to land, according to passenger Luanne Reid, 21, of Mississauga. At that point, she said, the pilot announced the plane might have to go to Ottawa rather than land at Pearson because of weather conditions.

Embryos of dead parents to stay on ice

MELBOURNE (R) — Two embryos whose parents were killed in a plane crash will remain frozen in a test tube pending a decision on whether they should be allowed to live. Australian authorities said Monday. The embryos have been kept on a shelf at Melbourne's Queen Victoria Medical Centre since they were taken from El Rio and fertilised by her husband Mario in 1981. The couple, from Los Angeles, California, were due to return for the embryos to be re-inserted in El Rio, making her pregnant, but they died in a crash in Chile last year. The medical centre, which learned only last week of the couple's death, is trying to contact their lawyers as argument develops over the legal and ethical issue. Unless the couple left a will with instructions regarding the embryos they are the responsibility of the medical centre, said Russell Scott, a member of its ethics committee.

Shipyard workers awarded

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Four hundred shipyard workers who completed the fitting out on schedule of the King of Saudi Arabia's royal yacht were each handed 500 pounds (\$690) at a party on boat Sunday, new reports said. The workers' wives were taken on a tour of the yacht, Abdul Aziz, at Southampton called it a floating palace, with gold taps in the bathrooms and gold holders for toilet paper, gold table legs carved with lions and eagles, gold light switches and marble staircases. The said the bathroom of King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz is lined with lapis lazuli costing about £250,000 (\$345,000). The vessel can accommodate 60 guests and has bullet-proof windows in the cabins, several swimming pools, a heliport, a helicopter pad and a hospital with an intensive care unit. The yacht fascinated the British press during its 12-month fitting out. The Vesper Shipyard built, reporters and ordered secret among the work force. The hull of the yacht cost £20 million (near \$28 million) and the fitting out another £9 million (\$12.4 million). London's Daily Telegraph reported. The newspaper said the yacht sails later this week for Greece and before the king sails in it, reportedly will be fitted with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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— MAKING YOUR OWN BAD LUCK

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J3
♦ 62
♦ K974
♦ KQJ96
WEST
♦ A5
♦ 10985
♦ J862
♦ 732
EAST
♦ 10974
♦ KQ743
♦ 3
♦ 854
SOUTH
♦ K652
♦ AJ
♦ AQ105
♦ A10

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♦ Pass
6 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

In theory, if you can finesse either way for a queen, it is a pure guess which way you play the hand. In practice, there are factors which necessitate choosing one line over the other.

South had visions of a grand slam when his partner raised his second suit after responding at the two-level. He settled on a small slam when he found out that an ace was missing.

West got his side off to a good start by leading the ten of hearts. Declarer won the ace and cashed the ace of trumps. West made the clever false-card of the eight. It appeared to South that, if

anyone was short in diamonds, it would be West, so he continued with a low diamond to the king. Now West had a sure trump trick and, since declarer also had to lose the ace of spades, he ended up down a trick.

Unfortunately for his side, South did not think the whole hand through before committing himself to a second round of trumps. If trumps were 4-1, he could not afford to draw all the trumps before he had taken a heart discard on clubs and the ace of spades had been knocked out. If East had started with four trumps, the defenders could force South with a heart when they won the ace of spades, which would set up a trump trick for East.

A 4-1 trump division can be handled only if West has the four trumps. So at trick three South should lead the queen of diamonds. When East shows out, declarer continues with three rounds of clubs, allowing him to stuff his heart loser. Next comes the jack of spades. If West does not take his ace, declarer ruffs a heart with the ten of diamonds, finesses the nine of diamonds and runs clubs for 12 tricks. So West must win the ace of spades, but no matter what he does declarer makes the rest of the tricks with the help of the marked finesse in trumps.

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